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## Masks Typifying Slavery

## Measures of Civilization

## The Business of Thinking

**Masks**—In an order from the Soviet seat of authority a sorry picture arises. Starting on July 1 and lasting until October 1 drills in defense against air attacks will proceed in seven of Russia's largest cities. These drills will culminate in what might be Dante-imagined and Dore-executed pageants of the grotesque and awful—three-mile parades of gas-masked marchers. What awful slavery we invite; what repulsive masks we fashion with the evils that make for war!

## Bombing—Two British Freighters

are wallowing through Mediterranean waters outside Valencia harbor. Out of the twilight a speck appears, grows larger, roars over the 4,798-ton Thorpeness, circles, returns, hurls a steel dart, zooms off. There's a terrific explosion and the British freighter, galley laden, begins to list. The raider returns, dives low, and the rattle of its machine gun mingling with the splintering of wood and the whine of metal as it rakes the vessel from stem to stern. The crew escapes with the exception of one Chinese, but the vessel is lost. As it settles, the raider roars off and presently, about a mile away, other explosions are heard and a smaller freighter, the Sunion, breaks into flames. It is but an incident in a new type of warfare which is challenging the decent instincts of men—but it brings to 54 the list of airplane attacks on British ships since the Spanish war began. Fifty-four flaming exclamatory marks after the boasted word "Civilization."

## Realism—Prime Minister Cham-

berlain's foreign policy, simultaneously strangled by Opposition attacks in the House of Commons, escapes with better fortune than does British shipping. By a majority of 287 to 148 Commons defeats the proposal of the Opposition (urged by Lloyd George) for immediate and drastic retaliatory acts against Italy. The decision is interpreted as evidence that Britain as a whole would not care to undertake a course so dangerous to world peace. The moment, too, is critical in other ways, for at the moment the Chamberlain defense, the Non-Intervention Committee is showing signs of reaching an effective agreement on withdrawal of foreign troops from Spanish soil. Despite the smokes from both aerial and verbal bombs, however, hope grows brighter, as time calms tempers, that another patch may be added to Europe's patch-work quilt of peace.

## Degrees—The press flashes carry

a ubiquitous story: "So-and-so receives this-and-that degree from such-and-such college." The President's Cabinet, for instance, rises five degrees in the scales of erudition, for honorary degrees fall on the shoulders of Secretary of State Hull (2), Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau, Secretary of War Woodring and Attorney General Cummings. Honorary degrees are conferred, too, by Yale, where Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, rubs robed shoulders with Walter Disney, the genius of animated cartoons, in the receiving line. The list of distinguished recipients is too long to enumerate; but the general practice makes an impressive annual story. In considering the numerous reasons why men are honored, it is gratifying to note that success in academic circles is still largely gauged by the measure of the individual's contribution to society.

## Church—The Christian Church

has proverbially revealed its essential stability during times of persecution. This being a truism, present-day attacks on the Christian religion may be expected to bring forth among its followers a renaissance of vitality, according to Dr. P. O. Bersell, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America, now holding convention at New York. Says he: "While the Church never has been so actively attacked, Christians rejoice that this is so, for nothing will arouse the Church so much as a seeming struggle for life. . . . When church organizations cease to struggle for their own perpetuation and begin to fight for the life of the world, the Church will win her victory." Ever more impressively re-echo the cryptic words: "Whosoever shall lose his life for my sake shall find it."

## Business—The arguments of

Richard G. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, before the National Association of Credit Men at Pittsburgh, contain truths much more important than the acts of a party or the loyalties of a caste. Fears and uncertainties expressed by business executives, he declares, have become artificial barriers in the path of recovery. These barriers, he further declares, are artificial because man-made, emotional rather than logical, based on speculation of what might happen instead of what is happening. What he's saying is that depressions are not due so much to the things that are handled as to the thoughts that are not handled.

## British Find Stronger Peace Trend; Italy Hints Troop Exit From Spain

Rome hopes gesture of good will may impel London to put pact in effect at once.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 22—Italy's impatience over the British Government's delay in ratifying the Anglo-Italian pact signed on April 16 has not been lessened by the agreement reached yesterday over the British plan for evacuation of foreign contacts from Spain.

While satisfaction is expressed in Italian quarters that the machinery for the withdrawal of volunteers fighting in Spain is to be put at last into operation it is felt that even if no more difficulties are to be encountered such withdrawals cannot be begun before the end of October.

### Gesture of Good Will

This means that unless the British Cabinet agrees to modify the Spanish clauses of the Anglo-Italian pact as suggested by Italy there is little likelihood that the pact can come into operation before the end of the year.

It is creditably reported that the Rome Government is now considering the partial withdrawal of Fascist Blackshirts incorporated into Gen. Francisco Franco's Nationalist Army before the evacuation of volunteers is actually undertaken under the order of the Non-Intervention Committee.

Such a gesture, it is hoped in Fascist quarters, would be considered by the British Government as a gesture of good will and should be rewarded by immediate British ratification of the Anglo-Italian pact.

### Study of Military Situation

In this connection it is interesting to report a rumor, which, however, lacks official confirmation, that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, former Viceroy of Ethiopia, has been sent by Premier Mussolini on a special mission to Spain.

His two-fold task is stated to be

## British Grain Boat Torpedoed Off Spain

By the Associated Press

Valencia, June 22—A torpedo from a seaplane sent the 4,798-ton British freighter Thorpeness to the bottom with 7,000 tons of grain outside Valencia Harbor today. After dropping its torpedo, the plane returned and machine-gunned the vessel. All the crew were saved except one Chinese. It was the second attack on the Thorpeness during the Spanish civil war. It was bombed Jan. 20 in Tarragona Harbor and four members of its crew killed.

The ship arrived Monday from Marseilles and chartered outside the harbor expecting to enter today and discharge its cargo. The seaplane returned later and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on the 3,054-ton Greek freighter Sunion, firing its cargo. Flames from the ship lighted up the whole Roads.

to study on the spot the present military position of General Franco's forces and to find out the prospects of an early complete military victory over the Republic. And, second, to investigate whether the immediate withdrawal of a substantial number of Italian volunteers in Spain would materially affect the progress of the war or retard General Franco's victory.

Should Signor Mussolini convince himself that the withdrawal of Italian fighting forces would not weaken General Franco's army and that even without active Italian military support General Franco can win the war, then a large number of Italian volunteers would be recalled home. In this way Signor Mussolini would fulfill his main obligation toward Britain and the Anglo-Italian pact could be ratified without waiting for the end of the Spanish civil war.

Whitehall meanwhile stresses the cold fact that yesterday's meeting of the Non-Intervention Subcommittee, though encouraging, has by no means solved all of the difficulties

animating him; he has given animals souls." Of Lord Tweedsmuir Professor Phelps said: "It is the simple truth to say that the public life today is more beloved or more envied. He is the man every one else would like to be."

The degrees in course included 395 Bachelors of Arts, 159 Bachelors of Science, 120 Bachelors of Laws and 106 Doctors of Philosophy.

## Yale Awards Honor Degrees To Tweedsmuir and Disney

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22 (AP)—Yale University conferred honorary degrees today on 11, including Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, and Walter Elias Disney of Los Angeles, Calif., artist and producer of the film version of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Dr. Charles Seymour, President, also conferred 1,105 degrees in course at the 237th Commencement exercises.

Those receiving honorary degrees were: Lord Tweedsmuir, Doctor of Laws.

Walter Elias Disney, Master of Arts.

Thomas Mann, author, Doctor of Letters.

Stanley Forman Reed, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Doctor of Laws.

Eugene Markley Landis, Associate Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Master of Science.

The Rev. Morgan Phelps Noyes, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., Doctor of Divinity.

Wendell Meredith Stanley, Associate Member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Princeton University, Doctor of Science.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody, Rector of Groton School, Doctor of Laws.

James Lukens McConaugh, President of Wesleyan University, Doctor of Laws.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, University Public Orator, in presenting Mr. Disney with his degree said: "He has accomplished something that has defied all the efforts and experiments of the laboratories in zoology and biology; he has given impressive significance to the word

## 'Taj Mahal' for N. Y. Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Plans for a "Taj Mahal" Pavilion at the New York World's Fair are in the hands of Mr. H. S. Malik, the first Indian Trade Commissioner to the United States. Mr. Malik is to arrive in New York in time to open the Indian Trade Commissioner's Office, at 38 East 57 Street, on July 1, where he will maintain an Indian Shop Window for exhibiting Indian goods, particularly specimens of native arts and crafts.

It is proposed that the Indian Pavilion at the 1939 World's Fair in New York be built on the model of the world-famous Taj Mahal of Agra. This Pavilion is to be erected in conjunction with the British and other Dominion and Colonial Pavilions, within an area of 150,000 square feet already taken by the British Empire. The Indian exhibit is expected to be one of the most impressive at the Fair.

Mr. Malik is to make an extensive tour in America, visiting Chicago,

Spanish and Sudeten German issues 'felt' to be on way to adjustment as Duce presses accord.

By Godfrey Lias

LONDON, June 22—Optimism is certainly growing here that the European situation is in the process of taking a big turn for the better, although in official circles it is emphasized that there is no concrete reason for thinking so—not even yesterday's agreement in the Non-Intervention Committee on a plan for the withdrawal of foreigners from the Spanish civil war.

An intangible feeling that some of the electricity has gone out of the diplomatic atmosphere definitely exists, however, and it is not confined to Spain. It extends to the Czech situation, too.

This feeling is partly due to the strong opinion that though the Berlin-Rome axis is still in being it is no longer on the offensive. It is known, for instance, that Premier Mussolini has counseled moderation to Reichsführer Hitler on the Czech question, and that he is increasingly desirous of a really friendly relations with Britain. This involves implementing to the full his promise to withdraw from Spain.

Has Duce Said Last Word? In the latter connection signs are multiplying that Italy's financial and economic position today precludes any possibility of a prolonged and costly attempt to control Spain. Therefore, although in conversations with the British Ambassador, the Earl of Perth, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, still declares that the Duce cannot accept less than a complete victory for Gen. Franco, the man in the street feels intuitively that the Duce has not yet said his last word.

Similarly the man in the street believes that Herr Hitler has decided against invading Czechoslovakia. The British Ambassador in Prague feels so strongly that the international sea is clearing that the Stock Exchange is experiencing almost a minor boom.

Whitehall meanwhile stresses the cold fact that yesterday's meeting of the Non-Intervention Subcommittee, though encouraging, has by no means solved all of the difficulties

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

## Halt in I. P. C. Jobless Tax Voted by Bay State Senate

Suspension for one year of the 1 per cent employee contribution for unemployment insurance was voted today by the Massachusetts Senate. The bill now goes to the House. The suspension would be effective on July 1.

The action, taken by voice vote, results from recommendation by Gov. Charles F. Hurley for complete repeal of the 1 per cent tax as a result of discovery of surplus in the State's jobless insurance fund.

Debate in the Senate was brief, with support coming from Senator James P. Meehan (D) of Lawrence, whose bill for the same purpose was defeated earlier in the session, and opposition being voiced by Senator Newland H. Holmes (R) of Weymouth.

A resolve calling for an investigation of the advisability of eliminating the employee contribution entirely or of increasing the benefit payments to the unemployed was adopted later by the Senate. It also requires the approval of the House and the Governor.

The suspension proposal—a slight modification of the Governor's recommendation—has received the in-

dorsement of several prominent Republican leaders as well as Democratic followers of Mr. Hurley.

In debate, Senator Meehan declared that under the present system, the employee not only pays his 1 per cent tax for the insurance program but as a consumer also pays the employers' 3 per cent tax.

Opposing the bill, Senator Holmes pointed out the State Federation of Labor, at its convention last August, went on record as favoring continuance of the employee contribution.

He did not mention, however, that the Executive Council of the Fed-

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## Television Strides Ahead in England



Television at Work  
Camera on Jetty Records a Race on the Thames

## Television Shows In Movie Houses Loom in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Television shows in movie theaters before audiences of thousands are seen here as the next step in the practical application of recent advances in research.

Perfection of a device for showing flickerless television pictures on a large screen brings this within the range of probability.

Crowds gathered in a London store recently saw the first public exhibition of this device, when the ceremony of the Trooping of the Colors was televised in full on a screen six feet long and four feet high. The spectators saw close-ups of King George, long shots of the marching guards, and views of the crowds and the bands, with such clarity that, to the phrase of one of the viewers, "it was difficult to

said, "and possibly they will be followed with a much-needed shower."

That was the President's answer to a question whether he believed business had scraped bottom in its downward trend. He sidestepped an inquiry about when the shower would come.

Mr. Roosevelt gave out a new Commerce Department estimate that the national income—the total income of all those earning money—would be slightly more than \$80,000,000,000 this year, \$5,000,000,000 higher than previous Government estimates.

He also confirmed reports that he would give one of his fireside chats from the White House on Friday at 9:30 p. m. (E. S. T.).

The President said the nationwide radio broadcast would be general in subject. It probably will cover business conditions, relief, and how well Congress carried out his legislative program.

He gave a hint of a possible item for the broadcast when he said that talk of the recent Congress being a \$12,000,000,000 Congress was not. That figure, he declared, included

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

## Economics in the News

Joseph P. Kennedy Home—A Mysterious Trio of Agreements Said to Be in His Traveling Bag—Back to Van Zealand

By H. B. E.

Without doubt Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, now home in America to see his son graduate at Harvard, is one of the ablest men that President Roosevelt coaxed into the public service. But he would be a miracle worker to pull off the coups with which he is credited in the British press. Some of the comments say that his transatlantic traveling bag included a trio—should we say a triumvirate?—of agreements

(1) a war debt settlement, (2) the final details of the Anglo-American trade pact, and (3) a currency stabilization understanding. A pretty big "bag" for half a year's service as Ambassador at St. James!

It all sounds too good to be true. Nevertheless, the story loses none of its luster and plausibility for Mr. Kennedy's reputation. The publicity aspect of the enthusiastic cables from London intrigues American readers more than the story itself. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson bluntly but admirably speaks of Mr. Kennedy's public relations jobs as having done one of the best publicity jobs on record. For there is such a counsel attached to the London Embassy. He went to England with Mr. Kennedy, having previously served the New York Times in its Washington Bureau. His job, doubtless, is to keep the spotlight focused on the ambitious Ambassador.

Still there is generally some fire where there's smoke, and I should not be at all surprised to know that on at least one of the above-named subjects, Mr. Kennedy's traveling bag contained a vital contribution. I refer to war debts. A lot of straws have been buzzing in the wind since I last mentioned those troublesome obligations. For instance, in the current issue of "Foreign Affairs," George P. Auld, former Accountant General of the Reparations Commission, proposes the outline of a new settlement.

His suggestion has frequently been made by this writer. The last time was in the February "Atlantic." The suggestion is to forget the interest rate; treat all past payments as installments off the principal of the debt; and then arrange the remainder in a short series of annuities. Mr. Auld feels that in the United States such a proposal would be well received. I am not qualified to do any more than lift my eyebrows in surprise that nowadays anything so sensible should even be given a hearing! All I know is that from England and Canada as well as from the United States I got "more kicks than hapence" when I last made the same proposal.

Trade negotiations are being conducted in Washington. The hero is Secretary Hull, not Mr. Kennedy. In a recent speech Walter Funk, German Minister of Commerce, said that there was a crisis in the negotiations, while a similar report has gained currency in England. I doubt it. There has been a good reason,

circumstantially, for the slowdown in negotiations without implying any misunderstanding between the negotiators. It is a tactical reason. With Congress in session, an agreement would have subjected Mr. Hull to a bombardment from his very doorstep, and he seems, wisely enough, purposely to have been waiting till the legislators got back home to repair their fences. They are now engaged on this perspiring job. I should imagine that the two sides will now thresh out the remaining points of difference. In neither country is a breakdown even thinkable, while, as Anne O'Hare McCormick said the other day in the New York Times, no negotiation is being watched with more eagerness in the other democratic countries than this.

Possibly Mr. Kennedy will have some wise ideas to impart on currency stabilization. Here the British are sitting too pretty to make America comfortable. The British are buying gold alongside America, but the pound is not tied to the gold standard, while the dollar is so tied, provisionally at least. That means that the Treasury is bound to buy all offered gold in order to maintain its own tied price. Gold, in other words, is on a dollar standard.

The United States would like to share this responsibility with Britain, if only to validate its \$12 billion board of metal. A country which has 90 per cent of the world's supply must be interested in finding new markets for it. Loans? Yes, if necessary; otherwise the gold-poor nations will learn to do without gold permanently, and eventually that might be just too bad for the value of America's gold.

"The trouble with all of you," said Demosthenes one day to the Athenians, is simply this: "You are forever asking each other, 'What is Philip of Macedonia going to do next? What is Philip planning against us now?'" "It's about time," he continued, "that Philip, for a change, should begin to ask, 'What are the Athenians doing?'" This is the question that the reports associated with Mr. Kennedy are creating, as, for instance, in the Funk speech.

Thanks be, then, to the Kennedy publicity! For what the Ambassador is really doing is keeping the Van Zealand report before the public. A blueprint for a sane world, this report since its publication has been in and out of the world's chancelleries like a Cinderella, with only its logic and neighborliness to commend it. The report rested on the very agreements which are supposed to be either full-grown or germinating in Mr. Kennedy's bag. Along with all the statesmen of the lesser democracies, Mr. Van Zealand wanted to see the initiative in world affairs taken up by London-Washington, though on a strictly economic plane, as it should be.



"Camera" for a Television Play  
"Shooting" a Production at Alexandria Palace for Londoners to See at Home

## President Starts Priming Flow; To 'Report' to Nation on Friday

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt threw into gear today a \$3,750,000,000 machine designed to prime commerce and aid the needy, asserting as he acted that industry and agriculture already are improved.

Business—and he included farming in the term—is not and has not been as bad as a lot of people believed it to be, the President said.

He gave these views to the Nation at a press conference in the warm, little study of his Hyde Park home. News correspondents, crowding close to his desk yesterday afternoon, heard him touch on many foreign and domestic affairs, and scribbled furiously while he read a two-page statement on his signing of the huge lending and spending relief bill.

Mr. Roosevelt was in the best of humor as he talked. With his coat off and shirt collar unbuttoned, he answered questions freely.

At one point, by request, he authorized the newsmen to quote him directly, something he seldom permits.

"As somebody remarked the other day, there have been a few raindrops coming from the heavens," he said, "and possibly they will be followed with a much-needed shower."

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(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

## Japan's Credit: War Takes Toll Of Trade Wells

Business on Cash Basis; U. S. Warns Exporters Against Credit Risk

## Draws on Reserves

Firms Liquidate to Provide Nation With Money to Buy Added Fighting Material

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The "economic alliance" by which Japan gets a large share of its vital war materials from the United States is not based on a financial alliance. The trade is virtually on a cash basis, so forced by Japan's own difficulties, and by policies of the American Government.

Hence accounts—such as some that were widely published in the American press lately—that the United States and Great Britain are planning to bring credit pressure on Japan seem to be wide of the mark. There is simply no volume of credit now being extended to Japan by any major nation.

As an example of the way the American Government is doing everything in its power to prevent the extension of credit—an action which serves to discourage trade with Japan itself, but is designed primarily to protect American shippers—the following warning has been addressed to exporters three times during the past month by the Department of Commerce:

"In view of all the factors involved, it appears advisable that exporters should have a confirmed irrevocable letter of credit in their hands before accepting orders for shipments to Japan."

Firms Cannot Foretell "The procurement of exchange permits in Japan is becoming increasingly difficult and is a matter of growing concern to Japanese importers. It is understood that certain Japanese firms have recently contracted with American exporters on the basis of payment before shipment of the goods in Japan. It would appear, however, that Japanese importers have no means of foretelling in advance whether or not their applications for exchange permits will be granted. Private Japanese importers are obviously not in a position to bind the Ministry of Finance in this matter. Although it is understood that certain contracts of this nature have been successfully consummated in the past, such instances afford no assurance as to the future."

"In view of the increasing severity with which the exchange restrictions in Japan are being enforced, it is believed that a confirmed irrevocable letter of credit offers the American exporter the most satisfactory assurance that the Japanese importer has fully complied with the regulations and that payment will be duly forthcoming."

Japan's purchases have been made from the proceeds of its declining exports, from its foreign cash balances—also now nearly at rock bottom, according to expert testimony—and from its similarly reduced gold reserves, or limited annual gold production.

All these sources appear to be on the down grade, exports in particular being hit by foreign buyer-reluctance, and even more perhaps by Japan's own restrictions on imports which furnish the necessary raw material for exporter manufactures.

Gold Reserve However, Japan has an emergency gold reserve of 801,000,000 yen—\$224,280,000—which perhaps could be reduced, under a managed currency as Germany has done, while the foreign exchange value of the yen was held up by artificial measures. These forecasts that Japan is nearly at the end of its financial rope are at least premature for a number of reasons.

Nevertheless, the task of maintaining foreign exchange stability (Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

## Roosevelt Names Board to Study British Labor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt today announced the appointment of seven men and two women as members of a Commission to study the British Labor Disputes Act, and said the Commission's work would be broadened to include Swedish labor relations.

Members of the Commission are: Gerard Swope, President of General Electric Company.

Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company.

Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Henry I. Harriman, Former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Robert Watt, of the International Labor Office at Geneva, representing the American Federation of Labor.

William H. Davis, New York City lawyer.

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional Director of the Social Security Board in New York.

Miss Marion Dickerman, Principal of the Tod Hunter School.

William Ellison Chalmers, Assistant United States Labor Commissioner at Geneva.

Some members of the group already are in Europe and White House executives said Mr. Swope would sail today from New York.



## Chile to Name President; Two Candidates Stand Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Early and definite grouping of electoral forces have determined that the contest for the Chilean Presidency, due in four months, will be a straight one between Gustavo Ross of the Right and Pedro Aguirre of the Left. Other minor candidates, such as former President Ibañez, may run on a Nazi or Socialist ticket.

**Imitates Portales.** Mr. Ross, the rich descendant of a Scottish-Chilean family, believes in strong Government, and takes as his archetype Diego Portales, the dictator who restored order out of Chilean administrative chaos a century back. The civic guards of Portales were the pattern for the republican militia which Mr. Ross backed in the early days of the Alessandri Administration following the Socialist debacle. A Portales statue was erected in the new Plaza Constitución while Mr. Ross was Finance Minister, to be seen from his office window. Mr. Ross is considered another Portales for all those who have a material stake in Chile today, for he is remembered as the Minister who saved Chilean business and currency during his four years at the Treasury. The national convention of Conservatives, Liberals and all Rightist elements elected him as their candidate with an overwhelming majority of votes.

Mr. Aguirre, his opponent, a Radical, is the official candidate of the Popular Front, whose strength has been consolidated by complete agreement between Radicals, Socialists, and Communists. It is a powerful electoral combination. At one time it looked as if there would be a cleavage between the Radicals and

the Socialists, as the latter wanted the candidature for Col. Marmaduke Grove, the Irish-Chilean of revolutionary reputation. The Socialists gave way, realizing that the Radicals, numerically the strongest political party in Chile, have the most efficient electoral machinery. They also realized that unity was essential if the Popular Front was to succeed against the Right coalition.

**Pledged to Front.** Mr. Aguirre is a wealthy farmer and industrialist. He has also practiced in law, like most Latin politicians. He has a record for moderation and conciliation, but he has sworn fealty to the Popular Front program, which, in generalities at least, is socialist and anti-imperialistic. His personal record may prove sufficiently attractive to moderates of all parties to secure a Popular Front victory, although the question will then arise, as it has arisen in similar cases elsewhere, as to whether the leader will then be able to stem the extremism of the Socialists and Communists who form part of the Front.

Mr. Ross, who has been vacationing in Europe since he resigned last year from the Finance Ministry, is now on his way back to Chile, to organize his campaign. He has telephoned the message that the fight is between the "forces of order and disorder." He knows that his very name is anathema to the Socialists and Communists, as well as to many Radicals, but it is typical of the man that he is looking forward to the fight. Mr. Aguirre, however, is reticent. He refuses to commit himself except to a "vigorous educational offensive." The secret of governing success lies in a bold education program, he says.

The Chileans as a whole, more by instinct than by the evidence of programs, realize they are in for a bitter campaign, of the Right vs. Leftist type which the majority abhor. The voting power is so evenly balanced, also, that they are prepared for any election eventually. Many regret the sharply defined contest.

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women's daylight  
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Our first shipment sold out before we could advertise them! It's slenderizing, youthful, becoming! In white, rose or blue dotted in black.

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## Rail Wreck Jury Says 'No Blame'

MILES CITY, Mont., June 22 (AP)—A coroner's jury returned a verdict last night holding no one to blame in the wreck of the Milwaukee railroad's "Olympian" train while searchers hacked a silt-filled sleeper in their hunt for additional victims.

James S. Griffith, chief fuel supervisor of the road who was traveling on the train, one of the Milwaukee's "Olympian" trains, was killed when the engine plunged through the bridge into 20 feet of water.

Louis Nollen of Calypso, Mont., section foreman, testified he inspected the bridge little more than two hours before the wreck and noted but four feet in Custer Creek's channel at that time.

## Indiana Farmer Warns U. S. 'Crop Meddlers' Off

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., June 22 (AP)—There's an "unwelcome" sign for Agricultural Adjustment Administration representatives on the farm of H. F. O'Neal, west of Noblesville. It reads:

"Government crop meddlers keep off this place. We own this land and expect to run our own business. Stay out."

## Cornell Class Gets Diplomas

ITHACA, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—Dr. Edmund Ezra Day presented diplomas to 1,144 members of the Cornell University graduating class June 20 and warned them they are about to "start the race from scratch."

**"JUST OFF THE AVENUE"**  
Near Third Church  
A quiet, centrally located hotel catering to a dignified, distinguished clientele.  
Single Room . . . \$3.00  
Double Room . . . \$5.00  
Residential or transient  
THE HOTEL  
**La Salle**  
30 EAST 60th STREET  
New York City, N. Y.

## All Aboard for Flight Around World!

Air barriers are toppling in aviation's challenge to steamship travel to remote corners of the globe.

### Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler  
Star Writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**ON BOARD THE NIEUW AMSTERDAM**—In a few hours I shall be quitting this newest transatlantic liner for a 30,000-mile world flight in the great ships of the air, each in its own way a manifestation of mankind's triumph over material limitations. The Holland-America line's Nieuw Amsterdam is very fast, and yet in practically the same number of hours that it has required to go from New York City to Plymouth, England, Imperial Airways flies from London to Hong Kong. And the flying boats are only on the wing for half the time, since, like the birds, they find haven for the night and do their traveling by day.

There will not be a bath and telephone in each stateroom on the airplanes because there are no state-rooms. Airplanes do not have 11 decks on which to walk and play games. On the airplanes there will be no loud speakers to summon Mr. XYZ with Chicago or Berlin or Shanghai, but the radio will be in constant communication with weather stations on land and will transmit messages, if desired, between passengers and any city in the world. The airplanes will have no permanent air-conditioned but their windows will disclose a constantly unrolling panorama of sea and land, country and town.

**Decade of Progress**  
It has taken a century of travel by steam to produce the luxury, comfort, efficient administration of the ship and that contrast makes it even more of a miracle that transport flying should have progressed as it has in a mere 10 years. Ten years ago there were a few isolated commercial flying services. Today there are regular air routes 280,000 miles in extent, more than all the railroad tracks in the world outside the United States. Ten years ago 90 miles an hour was fast for an airplane. Today, Pan American Airways in its 50,895-mile routes linking the United States with world markets in 51 countries and colonies averages 150 miles an hour.

Imperial Airways covers 30,000 miles, "the main life-line of the Empire," a line on which the sun never sets and which promises to unite the British peoples more closely than ever. Empire mail goes by air with no additional cost for postage, which means a child at school in England can scrawl a note, affix three ha'penny stamps, mail it, and in two days and nine hours the parents in Karachi can know how many wickets son had bowled on the cricket field or in three days and six hours the letter will reach Calcutta with news that daughter would like a new dress.

Furthermore the parents can leave from remote parts of the Empire can rejoin their families in a matter of days instead of weeks. Rich Treasure Sought These are the human factors which make air services important to the Empire, but there is another incentive, not alone to England but to all nations which are struggling to strengthen their airlines, namely, commercial markets. This is a prize as rich as the fabled treasures which caused Roman tremors to brave the Mediterranean storms, which sent explorers from Spain and Portugal across the Atlantic seeking a short route to the Indies, and which later animated England to risk men and ships in the futile effort to find a northwest passage across America to the Pacific.

Great Britain, long on the sea, is the one nation with a logical and stable plan for development of commercial air services. Its various air companies have been consolidated, a minimum subsidy of \$150,000,000 is guaranteed by the Government, and a mandate has been issued to make the industry self-supporting at the earliest possible moment. Subsidies have been modified, company activities have been extended, but the fundamental policy still is pursued, shipping interests, oil companies, industry generally, and the Government uniting to make Imperial Airways the chosen instrument for development of Empire routes.

Imperial Airways thus is perhaps the only air company in the world with an agreement which promises reasonable security of tenure. In the United States there is economic regulation for rail and highway transportation and for the communications industry, domestic and foreign, without destroying the traditional theory that private enterprise is the best cornerstone for business. Yet there are no Federal laws to guard against destructive competition by parallel air services. The public is not protected from destructive rate cutting on the one hand nor the charging of exorbitant tariffs on the other. Today air lines, both domestic and foreign, have no assurance of continuity of service such as could be provided by the issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity on routes that have been pioneered.

**Politics a Hazard** Politics is one of the great hazards of air companies and the other is the lack of Government support such as England gives, putting the diplomatic resources of a nation behind its flying services. Once an air company has been licensed, its planes can start and land within national boundaries. But on international routes there are difficulties. Airplanes must be admissible at the country of their destination and there must be intervening stops for inspection and refueling, as well as weather observation and direction-finding stations.

Ships and trains proceeding between nations follow defined courses, but an airplane can deviate from these courses. It can search out the secrets of jungles, swamps, and water which have served as natural protection along national boundaries. Islands of the sea, heretofore inhabited only by birds, have become more precious than giant emeralds or rubies as vital links in air routes. All of this serves to make governments cautious in granting rights to airships of other countries. In addition, there is the national interest to tie together colonies and possessions, the desire to guard potential trade routes, and this leads to shifting political alliances and the possible impairment of previously friendly relationships.

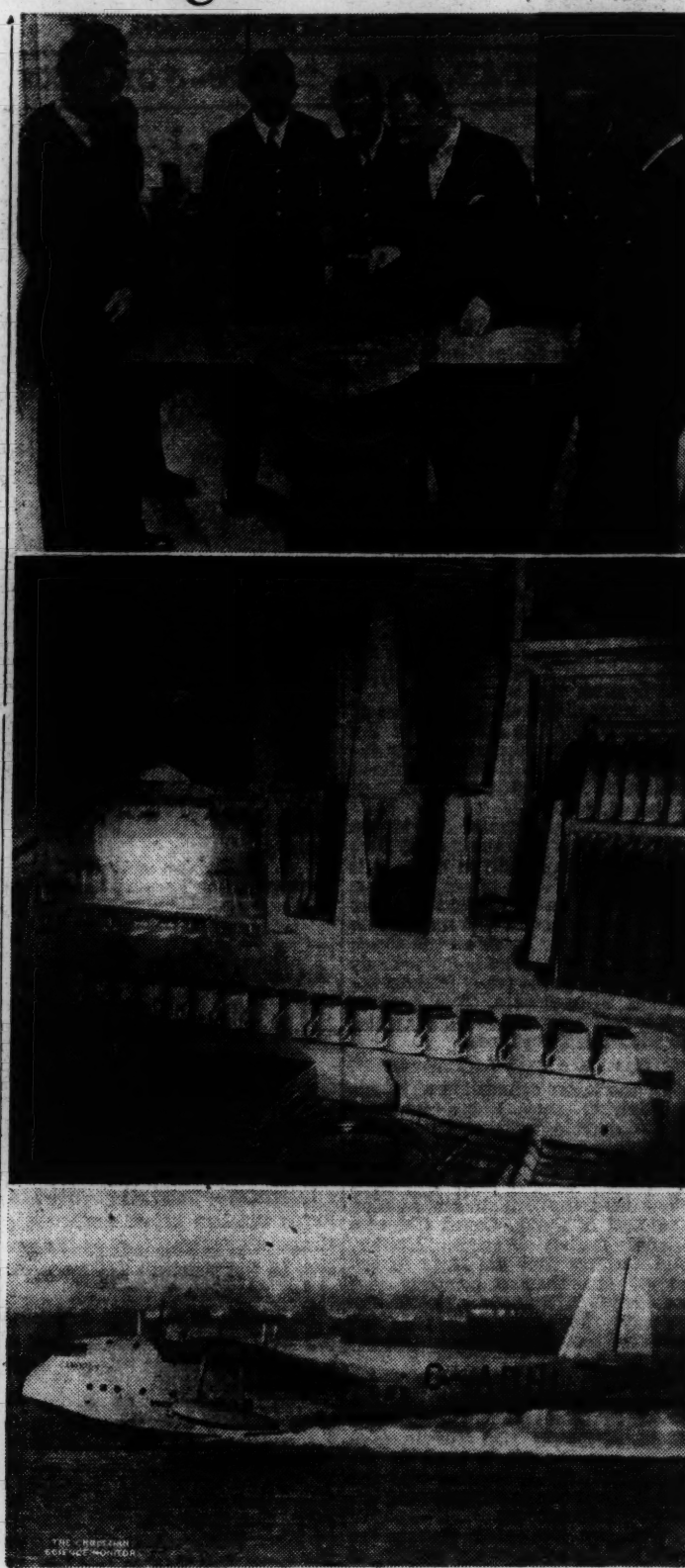
It took 7,000 years to ensure the freedom of the seas and even today piracy is not unknown. How long will it take to discover the barriers of the air and open the lanes in the clouds to world traffic?

**They're 'Loining' the 'Poils' of Speech**

NEW YORK, June 22—The "poils" of speech are a major problem of the teachers of Manhattan-bred youth, and the subject is a live one whenever the Association of High School Teachers of Speech assemblies. Their meeting here this month at the Hotel Victoria centered once again on the apparent disinclination of the average high school student to push very far beyond the "loining" stage in pronouncing "grass" as if looked on as going "high hat on the fella's."

In this connection the phonetics of Postmaster General James A. Farley have become a raging topic with New York City speech teachers ever since his Jefferson Day address was analyzed for their organ, "Better English," revealing 34 wrong vocal twists. His "a's" were not broad, his "h's" much too silent. He called the President "Rosevelt," his critic said.

To the Manhattan public school teacher, however, it was not amazing that Mr. Farley should thus prove himself a "faithful New Yorker." Could he expect his followers to go along if he pronounced "grass" as if it were "grabs?" "You will find your pupils will be happy until you teach them to say 'hah!,'" vouched Abraham Tauber, of Seward Park High School, at the



Incidents of Miss Shuler's Long Journey  
Upper—Navigation Lesson for Imperial Airways Pilots. Center—Part of Kitchen in the Flying Boat Canopus. Lower—The Canopus, an Imperial Airways Flying Boat, Taxing to Its Moorings on the Medway, Rochester, England

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**Alaska's Belated Returns**

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, June 22 (AP)—Seventy-seven days after Alaska's April 5 primary, final returns were received from isolated precincts in the vast judicial division.

The returns came last night by the first up-river steamer of the year from Kaltag, Anvik, and other villages on the lower Yukon and Tanana rivers.

## Political Gains By Townsendites Told Delegates

LOS ANGELES, June 22 (AP)—The Townsend old age pension movement is mushrooming in politically significant eastern states, speakers said today at the third national Townsend Convention.

Townsend state organizers reported huge gains in Ohio and Pennsylvania, both national political hot spots.

Their statements echoed a convention report yesterday that the May election in Florida resulted in a "100 per cent" Townsend victory.

Charles M. Newell, Townsend national Representative in Ohio, said today Townsend Club membership in that State had so increased since last Jan. 1 that Ohio now leads the Nation in gains.

For Pennsylvania, Joseph Robb declared there had been a "100 per cent increase in interest in Townsend planning" within the past few months. This interest, he contended, caused the defeat of Representative Charles M. Crosby of the 29th Pennsylvania district in the May primaries.

Mr. Robb called Mr. Crosby "a traitor" in the Townsend movement.

The Townsend plan calls for a 2 per cent transaction tax to finance pensions of up to \$200 a month for persons over 60 or 65, but at present the pension would be only about \$53 a month, speakers agreed.

Mr. Newell said four Ohio Congressmen are definitely behind the Townsend plan. He predicted that, before the next session of Congress, at least half of Ohio's delegation of 24 would be pledged. Ohio Townsend membership, he ventured, will more than double before the November election.

Political success of the Townsend movement in Florida was cited to the convention yesterday as a model example of what "hard work" will do toward gaining adoption of the general welfare act, which embodies the Townsend plan.

F. Manley Goldsberry told the several thousand applauding delegates that Florida Townsend clubs in May "elected United States Senators and Congressmen from every Congressional district in that State who will be loyal supporters of the Townsend plan in Congress."

"In other words," Mr. Goldsberry said, "Florida is represented 100 per cent in the Nation's Capitol by men who will support our measure, the general welfare act."

"This is the first instance since the inception of the Townsend movement in which this could be said of any State. This signal victory was not won by chance, nor was it won by 'hoping.'"

Mr. Goldsberry attributed the election results to intense organization of Townsend clubs in every Florida Congressional district and their unified support of candidates recommended by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the movement, and other national Townsend officials. Mr. Goldsberry is an executive assistant of Dr. Townsend.

"Florida Townsend clubs delivered 125,000 votes in five Congressional districts, and every one of those votes counted," he said.

"What Florida has accomplished, Michigan can accomplish. It can be done in Ohio, Wisconsin, California, and Maine."

Chairman Jerry Carter of the Florida Railroad Commission declared "Florida has gone over the top for the general welfare act."

## Coast Guard Air Base Opens

NEW YORK, June 22—A \$1,000,000 modern eastern seaboard aviation base for the United States Coast Guard service is functioning at Floyd Bennett Municipal Airport here, following dedication exercises at the combined hangar, machine shop and administration headquarters on Jamaica Bay shore.

The facilities of the base include living quarters for officers and enlisted men, as well as the six flying boats and amphibians at present assigned to the station.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was a principal participant in the dedication, coming to the field from the graduating exercises of the Manhattan High School of Aviation Trades where he laid stress upon the mechanic's duty in aviation development.

Speaking to 104 graduates who are seeking to qualify as aviation mechanics, the Mayor, himself a war-time flier, told his audience that, although "all the drama of flying is in the air," the work in the shops on the motors and structures of airplanes constitutes "the most important factor in military and commercial aviation."

Every graduate, he suggested, should take a vow "never to permit a plane that is not airworthy to leave the hangar," saying "in this day and age, there is no excuse for a plane breaking up in the air or for a motor disturbance while the plane is aloft."

"You men in the shops," he continued, "have the power and force to shame any careless and greedy operator into decency. Your mistakes or neglect cannot be rectified, for there is nothing left to tell the tale but a tangled mass of wreckage." When asked later if his remarks were directed at recent air crashes as due to structural or mechanical weaknesses, the Mayor replied, "You

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## English Bible Anniversary Celebrated in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—The opening of the English Bible to every parish in England four centuries ago was celebrated here June 19 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. It was on Oct. 11, 1538, that Henry VIII, through Thomas Cromwell, directed that an open Bible be set up in every parish church. The importance of this act in bringing the spiritual truths of the Bible into the English-speaking world was the theme of the commemorative service. As in England, the observance was set for June instead of October. The General Theological Seminary arranged an exhibit of rare Bibles.

**Pressure From Laymen**  
By making the Bible available to all parishioners, the Christian Church established an important landmark in bringing religion closer to the daily lives of the people, the Rev. Dr. Hughell Edgar Woodall Fosbrooke, Dean of the Seminary, emphasized in the commemorative sermon.

The pressure from laymen for a more intimate knowledge of the Bible followed closely upon the discovery of the printing press and the development of the English language, and finally forced the clergy to make the Scriptures the common property of all who could read, Dr. Fosbrooke declared.

"Great faith on the part of the rank and file in the Church made the Reformation and the counter-

Reformation possible, giving us the open Bible," he said. "For centuries the Church had ceaselessly set the Bible stories before those who could not read, and it was this fidelity on the part of the Church to its own written documents that made possible the Reformation and the counter-Reformation."

**Bibles Exhibited**  
Once the Scriptures were made the common possession of the parishioners, religion achieved a greater reality and the people came into the enjoyment of a more immediate knowledge of God, Dr. Fosbrooke emphasized.

"As men read the Bible they find themselves living in a world in which God is real, and in which human beings are real, and in which our own little day has significance as a part of the living purpose of Almighty God," he said.

No special Bible was specified in the Cromwell injunction, but the authors of that order had in view the Great Bible, which was published the following year (1539) and was at that time in the process of being printed. Dr. Fosbrooke said. The first complete English Bible, that of Miles Coverdale, had been published only three years earlier than the injunction, or in 1535.

Rare Bibles placed on exhibition included a copy of the Coverdale translation and also one of the Great Bible. Other important books were the Geneva Bible of 1560 and the Bishop's Bible of 1568.

## Roosevelt's Relief Tradition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The WPA has discovered that President Roosevelt's preference for work relief over direct relief is a matter of family tradition.

WPA while earlier workers in New York City recently unearthed a petition disclosing that in 1851 Mrs. James John Roosevelt, one of the President's forebears and 64 other "eminent ladies of society and wealth" had asked the City's Common Council to establish a "Female House of Industry," holding the effects of direct charity to be "demoralizing."

The Mrs. Roosevelt of that day did not have the policy-making authority that her noted descendant has and she fell in her effort to abolish the "dole." The City Council said that such "social spending" was not justified.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA chief, in revealing the discovery said it gave a "family background to the philosophy of the President's relief policy." The petition signed by Mrs. Roosevelt said: "The House of Industry proposes to furnish through the whole year employment to those who cannot go to service or obtain work from the various tradesmen and also to provide for that numerous class of young girls who now support themselves by begging, sweeping the streets, etc., and who from idleness too frequently fall into vice."

"By clothing them, instructing them in sewing and giving them habits of industry it is hoped they will be preserved from their ruin and become respectable members of society."

WPA research disclosed that Mrs. Roosevelt was the wife of a merchant-barrister, prominent in Democratic politics. They were married in Paris in 1831 in the presence of General Lafayette. Mr. Roosevelt was descended from Nicholas von Rosenvelt, the same Hollander from whom both Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt were descended.

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## Harlan Deputy Likes Music, Denies Any Part in Terrorism

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 22—A former Harlan Deputy Sheriff who obligingly gave union miners a lift to a union "speakin'" and two Harlan coal operators who after being freed from Government charges of criminal conspiracy against labor stayed on to try to clear their less fortunate erstwhile co-defendants still on trial in Federal Court here, were part of the new picture of Harlan being sketched before the jury today as the defense got well under way.

Mose Middleton, a rolypoly, former, Harlan Deputy whose benevolence was portrayed by an admission that he sometimes disobeyed orders of his employer to keep away from union meetings because he "liked to listen to the music" and "had some good friends down there too" provided the color high light of yesterday's session, and was backed in his story of friendly behavior by two union miners and a third non-defendant.

### Evidence Challenged

Witnesses who attested to Mose's kindness also gave comfort to his hard-jawed nephew, Merle Middleton, another former Deputy on trial, with testimony that it was Merle who gave them all a lift to Evans on July 7, 1935, so that two of them could hear the Wagner Act explained. They all agreed that after dropping them off at the meeting Merle and Mose turned around and departed from the scene where incidents occurred a few minutes later which have given the name of "the second battle of Evans" to that particular affair in the labor annals of Harlan.

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## Peace Amid the Swiss Mountains



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## Italian Swiss Defend Confederation

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUGANO, Switzerland—If one looked all over Europe today in search of a probable setting for an acute minority problem, typical of those disturbing so many European countries, one might settle upon Italian Switzerland.

Here, it seems, are all the elements for such a problem. The Italian Swiss compose only one-fifth of the population of Switzerland, and differ completely in language, race, and customs from the majority. They are concentrated in two Cantons (Provinces) next to the Italian border; districts which are isolated geographically from the rest of Switzerland. The high mountain ranges, but are so closely connected geographically with adjoining Italy that it is impossible for a stranger to tell where Italian Switzerland ends and Italy begins.

It is one of the least prosperous districts of Switzerland. For 16 years the vigorously nationalist and totalitarian system of Fascism has been dominant in Italy; during all this time the Italian-speaking districts of Switzerland have been subjected to its persuasive propaganda. The Swiss have erected no cultural barriers against Fascism; one finds on sale in Lugano and Locarno all the principal Fascist newspapers and magazines and books. The Swiss Confederation, meanwhile, has offered no counterpropaganda. It has done more, in fact, than to leave its Italian-speaking citizens very much to their own devices, just as it has its German and French-speaking citizens.

This situation seems to provide a real testing ground for the merits of Swiss principles of local autonomy, decentralism, genuine self-rule, which in many respects are the antithesis of Fascism. It seems really worth while to discover what is happening in Italian Switzerland just now, when Europe is electric with tension, partly created by "ideological" disputes in which Italian Fascism takes an active part. What is the attitude of this small and "unassimilated" minority in Switzerland? Are the Italian Swiss ready to "revolt" against the German-speaking majority in their Confederation? Do they resent being a minority, as many other minorities in Europe do, and do some of them want to break away with which the Italian neighbor with which they are closely allied in language, race and culture?

We sought an answer to these questions from the Italian Swiss themselves. We visited their two principal cities of Lugano and Locarno, motored through several of their farming villages, scattered along mountain valleys and lake shores. Everywhere we encountered the Latin friendliness and courteousness to the foreigner, and talked with men and women of several occupations.

### Loyal to Confederation's Ideals

It is pleasant indeed to report that there seems to be no "problem" here, in this place where one might expect to find a difficult situation. The writer is convinced that there is no more loyal population in Switzerland than the men and women of these Italian-speaking

### Switzerland Tests Democracy

Third of Four Articles

border districts. They are loyal not only to the Swiss Confederation, but also to its ideals and principles. Fascist proximity has not in the least disturbed their basic thinking; it does not even excite them. The writer was told of an Italian lady, an ardent Fascist, who came to live for a time in a Lugano boardinghouse, to whose Swiss inhabitants she preached the glories of Fascism. Her listeners were polite but unresponsive. One day she burst into tears, and cried: "You are Italians in race and language, but you do not feel yourselves a part of the new Italy. You make me very unhappy."

It seems probable that Italian Switzerland may offer some valuable suggestions to those seeking to solve minority difficulties elsewhere. A combination of factors exists here which has proved to be explosive in other countries. Why not here?

Analysis indicates that Italian Fascist leaders deserve some credit. They have respected Swiss sensibilities, have not been so unattractive as German National Socialists on northern Swiss borders.

At the same time, Italian Switzerland has produced a leader of the type most useful in this critical period. Signor Giuseppe Motta, Federal Councillor, has proved to be a statesman of the first rank. A native of Ticino, he has solved every difficulty with Fascist Italy in a spirit of compromise; he has remained on the best of terms with Signor Mussolini without sacrificing Swiss principles.

But there have been brilliant leaders in other countries where minority problems are now acute. The complete absence of any "problem" in Italian Switzerland must be traced to something more than individual influence. The Italian minority in Switzerland has remained loyal to the Confederation now, under pressure, because they were permitted to exercise completely that full measure of self-government which is important to all self-respecting groups. That seems to be the fundamental difference between this and other less contented, European minorities.

Italian Fascism has made no converts in Italian-speaking Switzerland because it can offer the Swiss little or nothing which they do not already possess; while at the same time the Swiss along the borders can see for themselves that Fascism would require them to sacrifice some privileges they value.

If minorities elsewhere had been accepted as full partners in the enterprise of government, as Italian Swiss have been; if there had been no distinctions made between the position of "minorities" and "majority," then it seems probable that other minorities might be no more of a problem than are the Italian Swiss.

## Fair Trade Status Sought by Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., June 22—How State fair trade laws affect American retail business is a question which the Works Progress Administration expects to answer through a special survey costing between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 and centering upon 200 municipalities in 35 States, according to A. H. Martin, Jr., Director of the study, here yesterday.

The investigation, which will require two years for completion, involves gathering information on retail prices of merchandise, volume of sales, prices, and mark-ups, Mr. Martin said.

From the information obtained, Government officials hope to determine how fair trade legislation given legal status under the Miller-

Tydings Act has affected the cost of living in the United States and if modifications are in order.

Consumers are to be questioned, too, regarding the effect of fair trade pricing upon their buying habits, according to Mr. Martin; whether their purchases have been transferred from price-fixed brands to private brands, or vice versa, in response to the regulation.

Still another group, the manufacturers and wholesalers, will have an opportunity to report the influence of fair trade laws on their profits, volume of business, and efficiency of production. At the same time, the investigation is to take account of the relation of this new legislation to advertising of goods.

## Scout Scholarships Go to Seven Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Seven young women in various parts of the Country are the 1938 recipients of camp scholarships for Girl Scout national training courses. It was announced at national headquarters here yesterday. The awards, which memorialize Emma Thorsell, long national camp staff Secretary, went to Ruth Searle, of Winthrop, Mass.; Helen Applegate, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Martha Whitlock, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. F. H. Redinger, Coffeyville, Kan.; Helen Lynch, San Antonio, Texas; Edna Froelich, Zumbrota, Minn.; and Margaret Wolf, of Santa Anna, Calif.

## 'Safest Fourth' Aim Of National Drive

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—The National Safety Council asked the nation yesterday to unite in a broad campaign to reduce the annual Fourth of July accident toll.

July accident fatalities, fed by the annual holiday toll, the Council reported, perennially exceed those of any other month. Last year they totalled 10,200 in the United States and presented what the Council said was the ironic picture of many more Americans slaughtered annually in celebrating their independence than were killed in the war that gained it.

## U. S. Rises to New High in Electrification

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Electricity — hired man and servant girl for the farm family—was put to work on 198,000 additional farms last year, the biggest year of rural electrification the United States has known, the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture reports from figures compiled by the Edison Electric Institute. The best previous year, says the Committee, was 1928.

While Government loans from the Rural Electrification Authority to light and power co-operatives financed many line extensions, the established public utility companies also greatly extended rural service. It is reported. So it has come about that in the three years since REA was authorized, the number of American farms electrified has jumped from 10 or 11 per cent of the total number to 20 per cent.

### Co-operation Succeeds

The spread of power lines in 1937 shows what can be done when farmers, the agricultural extension service, and the Government work together. On Jan. 1, 1936, 1,042,924 farms were connected with electric current. Twelve months later the figure had risen to 1,241,505, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This was a rise of 19.1 per cent.

When it is considered that the first 1,000,000 farms electrified are the nearest cities where power is generated and in sections where the population is comparatively dense and where service is therefore more profitable to the utility companies, then the rapid rise after this most desirable market has already been tapped is the more significant. Some 380 REA projects in 44 states apparently have had a stimulating effect on the whole field.

However, it is striking that in a number of eastern states having a

high percentage of farm electrification, most, if not all, of the line extensions have been the work of regular utility companies. In these states plans of co-operation among the companies, the farmers, the extension service, and other agencies, have been satisfactory. It is explained by a staff member of a national farm organization here.

For example in Massachusetts, 64.5 per cent of the farms are electrified, in New Hampshire 56.7 per cent, in New York 52.2 per cent. This places these states sixth, eighth, and ninth respectively in the list of states with the largest number of farms equipped with electric current, according to the Edison Electric Institute figures.

### Loans Sought

On the other hand, in Ohio, where the second largest number of farms in any state are served by electricity, farmer co-operatives formed for line extensions have played a major part, it is said here. In the central and western states where farms are big and families more scattered, the utilities have apparently found it less profitable to extend lines and have therefore been much less active. Here REA loans have been eagerly applied for.

Little Rhode Island tops the list of state percentages with 94.7 per cent of its farms hooked up to current. This is because most of its farms are good ones and all are near urban centers, explains Dr. E. A. White, Director of the Committee. In actual number of electrified farms, of course, Rhode Island is way down the line. It doesn't even rank among the first 12.

California, which stands second in the percentage list with 88.5 per cent of its farms supplied with current, however, leads the other 47 states with 92,595 electrified farm units. Irrigation needs are responsible for this, said Dr. White. Ohio

ranks second in the number of farms so equipped, although it is eighteenth in the percentage column. New York ranks third in number of farms.

A study of farm electrification in New York State made by the Committee shows what has been happening over a period of 11 years.

Not only has the total number of farms electrified greatly increased, but cost of energy has been cut. While number of farm users increased 185 per cent over the period, cost per kilowatt hour fell from 10 cents in 1926 to 4.5 cents in 1937.

### Local Programs

While public utilities interested farmers with exhibits and carried on research, the State College of Agriculture and county agricultural agents co-operated in holding schools of electrification and started work with 4-H club youngsters.

In other states, Rural Electrification Conferences or short courses are being held annually at state colleges of agriculture or engineering. Such conferences have been held this year in California, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. In Wisconsin a "twin county rural electrical institute" held at Marinette proved helpful to farmers.

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### Wildcat for Pet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FELTON, Calif.—A wildcat may spell terror for some persons, but not for Miss Florence Fetherston of Felton, who has a wildcat for a pet. Bobolink weighs 25 pounds, and is "the tamest and affectionate." She was born in the high Sierra, Calif., in the autumn of 1936.

There isn't a bit of meanness in Bobolink, and when she plays she doubles up her fists to hide her claws, Miss Fetherston says. "And sometimes she wakes me up by patting my shoulder and face."

Bobolink shares her bed with Punky, black and white kitten, the ordinary house cat variety, and is kept on a leash only out of deference to the neighbors, who suspect there may be a chance of a wild streak appearing sometime. Bobolink differs from her ordinary cat playmate in voice as well as in size. She never meows, but makes a peculiar squeaking noise when she wants to come in or go out of the house.

### Quick Starting Costly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Racing your fellow motorists away from traffic lights is the most expensive of American outdoor sports, two experts told the American Society of Automobile Engineers at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., recently.

W. E. Zierer and J. B. McCauley Jr., of the Chrysler Corporation, reported that, despite everything, the designer does to make automobiles efficient, drivers undo it all to save a few seconds. They cited tests made in Detroit, where a car driven vigorously through traffic for 10 miles used twice as much gasoline and gained only five minutes over an automobile which was coasted up to traffic lights and accelerated slowly.

### What's a 28-Mile Walk?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—H. G. Armstrong, farmer, walked 28 miles a day to serve on a Hanover County jury until the Judge heard of it and relieved him from any more such hikes during this term of court. "I got up at 3 o'clock and feed three head of horses and the pigs; milk a couple of cows; feed about 1,000 chickens; eat breakfast; kiss my wife good-bye, and start walking about 5 o'clock in order to get to the courthouse by 10."

### Police to Get Slacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Henry County police are determined to beat the warm weather this summer. They will wear slacks, according to Sheriff T. Wilson Seay. Officers are being measured for

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## France Protests to Japan On Threat Against Hainan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 21—France has warned Japan that occupation of Hainan Island—situated in a strategic commanding position off the coast of French Indo-China—would be deeply resented as a violation of the Franco-Japanese treaty of 1907.

Receiving Taro Sugimura, Japanese Ambassador to Paris, yesterday, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet protested vigorously against the semi-official threats of Tokyo to occupy the island, as well as against the bombardment of Hainan by Japanese airplanes. He also lodged an emphatic and formal denial of reports from Tokyo that France has a secret agreement to aid China.

The fact is that French firms have been supplying both China and Japan with war materials, though apparently not in very large quantities. Most of the French arms supplies for China are sent across the border by road through French Indo-China.

The impression in diplomatic circles here is that Japan is trying the

same system Italy used in its attempt to force the French Government to close the Spanish frontier.

The truth is, however, that France has just sealed the latter frontier to the passage of war supplies—not because of Italian threats and pressure—but at the urgent insistence of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

The British Government, it is learned on good authority, has promised that if Paris would clamp a genuine operative control on the Pyrenees without waiting for the outcome of the Non-Intervention Committee's efforts, London would in return obtain from Rome a resumption of the Franco-Italian negotiations.

Prospects for such revival of the French talks with Italy, as well as for real progress on the question of withdrawing foreign volunteers from Spain, are considered much brighter in official quarters here as a result of these moves.

Some hopes of a possible truce in the Spanish conflict has been stirred by Premier Juan Negrin's recent speech in which he seemed to hint at such possibility, as well as by Premier Mussolini's apparent haste to bring the Anglo-Italian accord into operation as soon as possible. But such hopes are regarded as faint, or at least premature.

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## The Camera Views the News



International

### Flag of the Original 13 States in Flowers

Philadelphia's commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution included this salute to a floral reproduction of the flag of the original States, placed just inside the east arch of Independence Hall. The flag is 20 feet long and 10 feet high. Representing the Governors of the 13 States are, left to right: Mrs. Ruth M. Morris, Delaware; Mrs. Joseph M. Patterson, Pennsylvania; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, New Jersey; Mrs. Kathleen Hogan, Georgia; Mrs. Moreau Brown, Connecticut; Mrs. John H. Kimball, Massachusetts; Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, Maryland; Mrs. C. Y. Reamer, South Carolina; Mrs. Louis D. Elkins, New Hampshire; Miss Genie B. Lapsley, Virginia; Mrs. William C. Good, New York; Mrs. B. W. Moseley, North Carolina; Mrs. Alice Thompson Smith and Miss Elva V. Leighton, Rhode Island.



Harris & Ewing

**Seeks U. S. Senatorship**  
Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York, has announced his candidacy for the seat made vacant by the passing of Dr. Royal S. Copeland.



Harris & Ewing

### Holding the Congressional Fort

When Vice-President Garner made his hasty exit from the Capitol before Congress adjourned he delegated to Key Pittman of Nevada, President Pro Tem of the Senate, the duty of signing last-minute bills, the task at which the Senator is seen busily engaged.

## Fourpenny Ceylon Stamp Sells For £590 at Auction in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 22—A sum of \$590 was realized yesterday by a fourpenny stamp—the famous dull-rose stamp of Ceylon—at an auction in the salerooms of Messrs. H. R. Harmer of Bond Street, London.

The six, belonging to the tables, stayed at the park when relief officials told them the City had no more money to pay for rent.

"It was much colder than we thought it would be," said Mrs. Jessie Ferguson.

The four children were taken to a temporary haven at the Juvenile Detention Home while Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Emma Krus were given City emergency rent guarantees and began a hunt for new quarters.

City Council acted to borrow Cleveland's share on the issuance of \$1,300,000 in notes, authorized by the Ohio Legislature for relief purposes.

Mayor Harold H. Burton told the council that borrowing money for relief in anticipation of 1939 sales taxes was "a very bad policy" which would "result in a tremendous real estate levy."

## New York's Tangled Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—With politics in New York State at a new high in its overnight projection as the only Commonwealth in the country in which two United States Senators are to be elected this fall, politicians of both major parties and the balance-of-power American Labor Party have their shoulders to the wheel this week.

In the Democratic camp, Postmaster General James A. Farley, New York State Chairman, was back in Washington without comment on the situation after holding enough conferences on it to fill a portfolio.

The Republicans, experiencing their first gleam of hope for the governorship in many years because of the situation which may pair Gov. Herbert H. Lehman with United States Senator Robert F. Wagner for the Senate, thus eliminating their most formidable adversaries in the field, moved swiftly for conference.

Upon call last night by Republican State Chairman William S. Murray, the State Committee will meet in the National Republican Club here on July 8. Mr. Murray declined to discuss slate making, declaring the meeting was to ratify the Executive Committee action last week in selecting Saratoga Springs and Oct.

3 as the place and date of the Republican State Convention.

The American Labor Party took its first official move in the campaign last night at a State Convention here attended by about 250 delegates from all parts of the State. The assembly was summoned last week to adopt rules governing party procedure in the primaries and election, now that it has reached full party status.

Should the new situation favor the American Labor Party, it became clear today that its selection for the United States Senate might well center on Sidney Hillman. Whether this would be the Party's price for supporting the Democratic ticket, this fall appeared today, however, to depend on the makeup of the Democratic ticket. The American Labor Party's State Committee is on record behind Governor Lehman and Senator Wagner.

In Democratic State headquarters here there was no indication that the new Senate vacancy had projected a ticket crisis. The Governorship place is no more problematical than it was before, in view of the Lehman stand, and Mr. Farley is known to favor the Governor for the Copeland interim seat if he will not run for re-election—anything to have a ticket with the Wagner-Lehman combination.

## Spiritual Needs Of World Cited By Soroptimist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22—With leading business and professional women of the United States, Europe, and British Isles here for the second quadrennial convention of the Soroptimist International Association, Mme. Marcelle Kraemer-Bach, Parisian lawyer, continued the keynote of the American Soroptimists' meeting here last week by declaring that the world needs "a moral revolution, and we women can play a part in that."

Mme. Kraemer-Bach, who was a French Cabinet member under Premier Edouard Herriot, voiced her views in an interview here and based them on the observation that "human ideals have steadily gone down since the World War, through violence, cruelty, and selfishness. We have been too long concerned with the material, and science and material ends do not give satisfaction."

### French Women

The women of France, she said, enjoy absolute equality in recognition and opportunity opened to them in the professions, even though they do not vote or serve on juries. "All women's organizations in France are happy," she added, "because women are greatly respected and have high influence."

"There are 300 women lawyers in Paris and 750 in the rest of France; some judges, and 2,000 women doctors. Advisory councils of women co-operate with our city councils."

She urged the Soroptimists to "increase their solidarity and widen their vision; study the causes of war; get down to serious fundamentals."

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, reporting that the Austrian and German branches of both her organization and the Soroptimists had been "liquidated," added that "the women of our own countries are not free from attack."

"All women's organizations should unite on a common objective," she said. "This is not time for grown women to be playing with toys that tickle their vanity and give them a false sense of importance, like some clubs."

"Our jobs are at stake. Civilization is at stake. All the things for which we have worked and hoped and prayed through countless generations are at stake."

Miss Elizabeth Hawes of London, President of the Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, reported that the British Isles Soroptimists had built apartments for women of limited means, arranged holidays for needy business and professional women, and helped girls along with university or professional education.

Miss Constance H. A. Bletz of Holland, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Continental Europe, gave the convention the account of her group's assistance to exiled refugee members of the disbanded Soroptimist Clubs of Berlin and Vienna.

### World's Meaning

[Soroptimist] is a coined word, sor from the Latin soror for sister, hence "sister-optimist." The purpose of the organization is to further interest in and knowledge of the increasing importance and activity of women in business and the professions.

"The voice of the American woman executive came in the assertion of Mrs. Mary Roebeling of Trenton, N. J., only woman bank president in the State, who said that women had proved now that their talents were as vital to society, business, and industry as those of men."

"Woman's social emancipation started about 80 years ago through the typewriter," Mrs. Roebeling said. "And now wise business and industrial leaders are anxious to obtain the co-operation of astute women. They know there is something in this thing called the 'woman's touch,' and that if it is directed into the proper channels it aids the endeavor."

Miss Sophia Bilven, Manager of the U. S. division of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, gave statistics that listed more than 11,000 women in industry and professions, attributed 38 per cent of the 1928 Federal income tax to women, and found \$20,000,000 of the capital stock of American corporations owned by women.

## Soroptimist Cause Grows in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Progress in the spread of the Soroptimist movement among women in continental Europe was reported at the International Congress of the European Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, held here recently.

Since the previous Congress in 1934 Denmark had formed three clubs, France had increased the number of its clubs from eight to 15, and the Netherlands from nine to 12. The European Continental Federation now comprises eight countries with 43 clubs and about 1,400 members. The British Federation was represented at the Congress here by 100 delegates.

There are a few other copies of this particular stamp, none of them are in the state of perfection of the first one, although there is also a horizontal pair used together with a penny of the previous issue on cover. This pair is rare as only three pairs are known to exist.

The ninetynine purple brown of this issue is probably as rare as the fourpenny but for some reason or other it is not so much sought after, and while the copies offered are also unused with original gum, and the first one superb, they are not likely to bring as high a price as the fourpenny.

Another outstanding specimen of this same issue is a brilliant mint copy with full original gum of the two-shilling blue.

There are many other specimens which are exceedingly rare, especially the large block of 30 from the lower right-hand corner of the sheet with full sheet margins on two sides of the half-penny lilac; and the mint block of 34 of the twopenny green with the top rows and the part of the third row from the upper part of the sheet with full sheet margins on three sides.

U. S. Cotton Trade Gains  
Says English Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—United States will regain all or a large part of the world's raw cotton trade, which it has lost in recent years, according to J. R. Goodall of Manchester, England, on his arrival here. Mr. Goodall is visiting this country as a representative of the Textile Institute of England with the purpose of seeking ways for co-operation between the textile organizations of the two Nations. He has visited various textile centers of the East and came to Charlotte to give time to a survey of points of interest in the Piedmont section.

W. M. McLaughlin, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, was Mr. Goodall's escort on visits to textile plants.

## 'Conservatives' in Congress Chosen for Monopoly Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—America's first anti-monopoly investigation under official auspices and on a national scale is about to begin.

Three members of the Senate and three members of the House have already been selected to fill the 12-man Commission, and the six representatives of as many executive agencies will be chosen shortly.

Almost from the start big business has been alarmed lest the \$500,000 inquiry, despite the specific assurances of the President, would be turned into a witch-hunting expedition to pillory industry and delay trade revival. Much would depend, it was pointed out, on the caliber of the men picked to man the Extraordinary Commission, which is unusual in its combination of Executive and Legislative agencies.

**Members Conservative**  
The Senators and Representatives who have now been picked should be reassuring to business. They are distinctly more conservative than the balance of the Congress which they represent.

Among the three Senators selected, Vice-President Garner, there is no officially recognized New Dealer. Just as Mr. Garner himself is far to the right of New Deal philosophies, so are the men he has selected. In the House, too, the trio picked by Speaker William B. Bankhead are definitely more conservative than the body of the chamber.

One is an outright opponent of the New Deal, one is a middle-of-the-roader, and one a real New Dealer. Businessmen should find some relief in the Commission's legislative make-up. However, this conservative composition may be needed to counter-balance the more positive leaning to New Deal philosophy from the half dozen appointees from Executive agencies.

**Congressional Appointees**  
Here is the list of Congressional appointees:  
Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who vigorously opposed the President's court reorganization measure, and conducted a brief "flibuster" against the New Deal's recent flood-control bill because of its alleged invasion of States' rights. He has shown himself independent of New Deal influence since he left the Post Office department under James A. Farley, but at the same time is listed as a Liberal in his desire for a Federal incorporation bill.

New Dealer, said him grab sponsorship of the monopoly-investigation resolution, which probably makes him Chairman of the body.

William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, brings to the inquiry a memory of the trust-busting days of Theodore Roosevelt, by which he participated. It is hard to classify Mr. Borah, but he has stayed anchored for a long time to the idea of monopoly control.

William H. King (D) of Utah is one of the strongest opponents of New Deal philosophy in the Senate. Mr. Garner must have smiled when he named Mr. King, who heartily opposed the whole investigation. Mr. King does not hesitate to denounce many New Deal measures as "Socialism" and he told newspapermen following his appointment that he favored big business, and believed there was little monopoly in America.

Representative Hutton W. Summers (D) of Texas, is a man of conservative stamp, not unsympathetic to Senator King's views. He is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and made a special denunciation of President Roosevelt's court plan in the midst of the fight. He is vigorous and independent.

Representative B. Carroll Reece (R) of Tennessee, is a hard-shell republican who comes from the Tennessee mountains and once taught economics at New York University. He is far more regular and orthodox in his party affiliations than Mr. Borah.

Representative Edward C. Elcher (D) of Iowa is the only dyed-in-the-wool New Dealer. He has followed Mr. Roosevelt through thick and thin and recently supported Representative Otha D. Wearin in the latter's unsuccessful primary fight to oust Senator Guy M. Gillette in the Hopkins-Corcoran "purge."

**Reverse of Dominance**  
New dominance is certainly not evident in this collection, and rather the reverse; and it is this congressional group which will be called upon to lead the fight to enact any legislation that is recommended by the whole body.

It is assumed that the other six members will include Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust section; either Jerome Frank or William O. Douglas of SEC; and representatives each of the Treasury, Labor, and Commerce Departments, and the Federal Trade Commission.

One oddity about the Commission is that the membership will not necessarily stay fixed. Each member, during his absence, may appoint an alternate. Thus, Chairman Douglas may substitute Mr. Frank while he is away; or Senator Borah may put in some proxy from the Upper Chamber. By the time the \$500,000 fund is exhausted there may have been 24 members instead of 12, participating in the premier investigation of 1938.

There is another curiosity about the inquiry. Unknown probably even to most of the Congressmen who voted for it, an addition was in-

## Garner Gets First Movies As Newsreels 'Shoot' Him

UVALDE, Texas, June 22 (AP)—Vice-President John Nance Garner turned movie photographer here yesterday.

Disclosing it was the first time he had ever handled a movie camera himself, although he has been photographed thousands of times during his public career, he took several pictures of home scenes.

Meanwhile newsreel men were photographing him.

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## Gas Plants Set Up in Russia By Manufacture Underground

MOSCOW—Soviet authorities are so much impressed with the results of experiments they have made in the gasification of coal by burning it underground, obviating the necessity of cutting coal and hauling it to the surface, that they are planning to extend this form of coal utilization on a considerable scale. The first Soviet plant for underground gasification of coal was put into operation at the beginning of this year in a coal mine at Gorlovka in the Don Basin, southwestern Russia. Its construction was preceded by six years of experiments, supervised by a group of engineers assigned to study the process and devise schemes for its practical application.

A coal vein was fired at a depth of 130 meters at Gorlovka, and the gas obtained was first used to operate the station itself and after six weeks was used to feed the boilers of an adjacent coke-chemical plant. After three months of operation, M. N. Burov, chief of the Soviet Gas Industry Administration, declared that the results were sufficiently impressive to guide him in the construction of a similar plant. "Soviet science and technology have completely and finally solved the gigantic problem of using coal without extracting it from the ground," Mr. Burov claimed that engineers who worked out this process had no precedents to guide them, and that nothing of the sort had been previously attempted. It proved especially difficult to devise means for regulating underground fires. But the experience at Gorlovka was adjudged so successful that construction of several similar stations has already been ordered in several other coal fields.

Experience in U. S. [The practice is, however, in distinct contrast to the experience of competent mining authorities in the United States. The Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to put out a fire burning in the Ohio coal fields for years. Once the mass of underground coal has reached the ignition temperature, it has been found practically impossible to control it. Natural porosity of the rocks, or fractures due to ground movement, appear to provide sufficient oxygen to permit the coal to continue to burn almost indefinitely without the controls which experts hold necessary to protect the process from excessive risk.] The first suggestion that coal might be utilized by burning veins underground and collecting gases is credited here to D. I. Mendeleev, an outstanding Russian chemist. The idea was developed by the British chemist, William Ramsay, whose

experiments attracted the attention of V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet system in Russia. Lenin wrote in 1913 that Ramsay's discovery "marks a gigantic technical revolution."

Lenin's statement proved to be at least premature, but it served to encourage further experiments along similar lines in Russia, where Lenin has become a sort of "patron saint." These experiments were only undertaken on a sufficient scale in 1932.

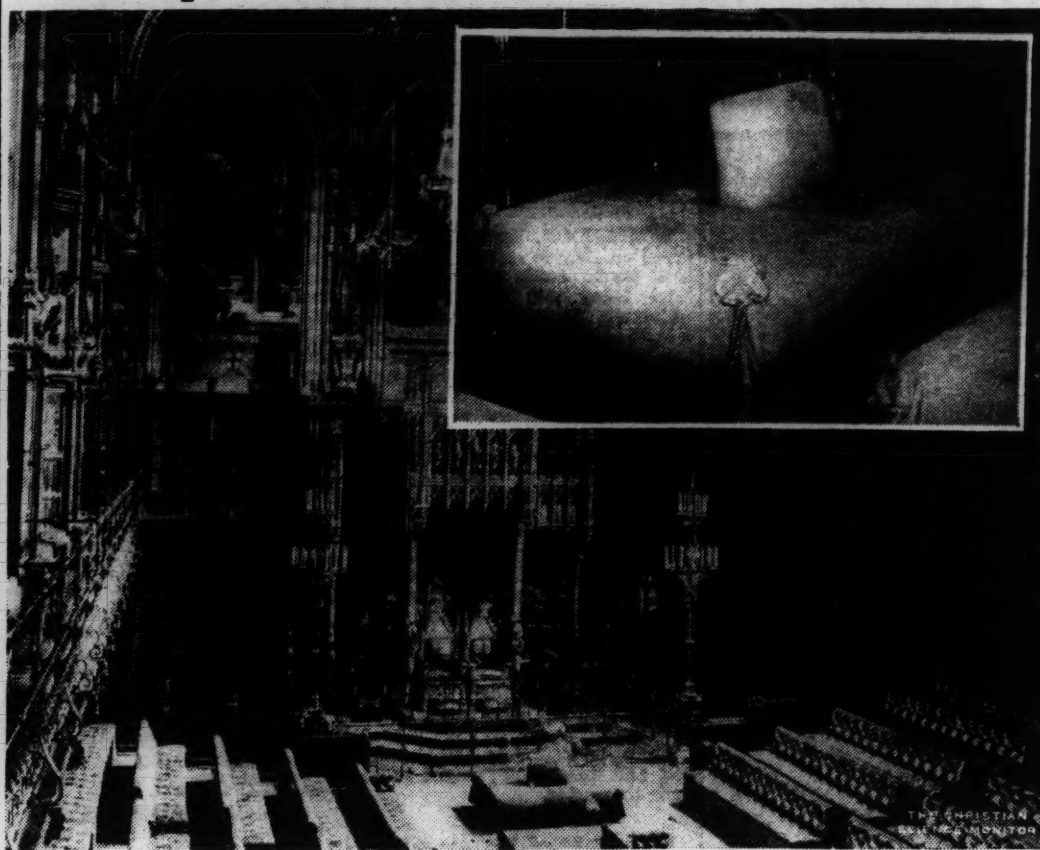
"Underground gasification of coal is very simple," declared Mr. Burov. "Its application, however, had to be worked out with great precision. We are now able at will to obtain three types of gas—for boilers, for the manufacture of chemicals and for production of liquid fuel. We can use for this purpose not only the higher-grade coal of the Don Basin but even the low-grade product of the Moscow coal basin."

**Saving Oil Importation**  
Several stations similar to the one now in operation at Gorlovka will be finished in 1938, Mr. Burov explained. One of these, at Lischansk, in the Don Basin, is to be constructed in sections. The first section is scheduled to produce 50,000 cubic meters of gas per hour and will save the importation of 80,000 tons of oil annually in this district. The largest experimental station yet devised has been ordered for the Moscow coal basin, and will be set up the coming year. It has not yet been determined how far the process is practicable with such low-grade coal as that of the Moscow basin, but if the process can be successfully used here, it will certainly prove very important in supplying gas for the Moscow area, with its numerous factories, as well as its large consuming population.

In a statement to the Soviet press, Mr. Burov declared that underground gasification of coal has fully justified itself economically. He claimed that experiments indicate that gas can be obtained by this process at from one third to one fourth of the cost of producing gas in the usual generating stations. But in addition to the saving in cost, the experiments open up the more important prospect of utilizing coal for man's benefit without the necessity of arduous underground labor.

These experiments are particularly important for Soviet Russia, which is one of the few countries whose coal provides a greater percentage of total energy than it did in 1913, according to statistics prepared for the World Coal Conference at Geneva in May. Whereas coal provides less than three fifths of energy consumed in the United States, it provides more than 70 per cent of energy consumed in Russia. In pre-war Russia it provided only 53 per cent.

## Sheep? Horse? House of Lords Tricked?



Interior View, British House of Lords, Showing Thrones and Wool sack

LONDON—An ancient tradition of the British House of Lords has been shattered and is quickly to be repaired. This tradition is, that the "wool sack," seat of the Lord Chancellor in the Upper Chamber is really stuffed with wool. As a matter of fact, this historic piece of furniture has been masquerading, no one quite knows for how many years, under false pretences, for in reality it contains nothing but horsehair.

Sir David Kelly, Chairman of the Australian Wool Board, made the discovery. He announced at a

luncheon in London that his organization would like to refill the "wool sack" with wool. The British Government has agreed and it is now notified that this is to be done. Each wool-producing Nation of the British Commonwealth is to contribute a sample. The "wool sack" is a large square divan without back or arms, covered with red cloth. It is claimed to have been placed in the House of Lords at the reign of King Edward III (1327-1377) to remind the then ruling assembly of the importance of the wool trade, then one of the chief objects of taxation.

## What Are Spies in America After?

By DeWitt Mackenzie  
Associated Press Foreign Affairs Writer

NEW YORK, June 22—The average peace-minded American, who is inclined to trust nature and leave his front door unlocked, is immeasurably shocked and puzzled at the disclosure that an extensive spy ring—allegedly directed from Berlin—has been operating in our midst to steal United States Army and Navy secrets.

Mr. Average Citizen is probably much more startled (but not more disturbed) than is official Washington, which knows things that the public does not. Germany isn't by a long shot the only foreign country to maintain an elaborate secret service of this sort.

If a two-gun man should start shooting indiscriminately in the neighborhood of any of our navy yards, for example, he probably would wind up the under-cover workers of a goodly number of so-called friendly but noisy countries.

Only last year a Federal Grand Jury indicted two Japanese naval commanders on charges of conspiring to purchase naval secrets from an American, a former officer in both our Navy and Army. He is now serving time after conviction for this crime, but the Japanese weren't tried, being protected by diplomatic immunity.

**As Old as History**  
Employment of spies in peace time is nothing new. It is as old as history. You who read your Bible regularly will recall that Moses sent 12 men to "spy the land" of Canaan and determine its strength and riches. They turned in the most famous spy report of all time—that Canaan was "flowing with milk and honey."

But what the average citizen wants to know, judging from queries being directed to the writer, is just why Germany or any other country, with which we are at peace, should feel impelled to spy on us.

Only far as concerns Germany, if our officialdom is correct in its charges, it's safe to say that she is not inspired for designs for any attack against the United States. She has other reasons.

Further, Germany or any other country is interested in obtaining details of our new war inventions. Plans for one of our fast bombing planes are said to be included in the present case, and such information would be invaluable to a foreign country in event it became involved in war.

If you want a concrete example of how these things work out, you have only to hark back to the early days of the World War, before America went in. As a neutral country, we were furnishing war supplies to combatants, but naturally most of the munitions went to Germany's foes, because Britain and the other Allies largely controlled the seas.

**Called 'Spies Imagined'**  
BERLIN, June 22 (P)—The German Official News Bureau in a short communiqué last night said: "It is evident there cannot be any question of espionage in the United States by active officers of Germany's armed forces."

The communiqué was issued in connection with the indictment of 18 persons, including officers in the German War Ministry, by a Special Federal Grand Jury in New York which charged them with espionage in behalf of Germany.

The communiqué was the first official acknowledgment here of the indictments, returned in New York Monday. Earlier a Foreign Office spokesman said in reply to questions on the case:

"We know nothing officially as yet, and in any case we regard the whole matter as an attempt to create a sensation in the United States for obvious reasons."

"It is quite evident that the allegations overshoot the mark. It is not so much a case of spies as spies imagined."

**Spy Quest to Continue**  
NEW YORK, June 22 (P)—Federal prosecutors yesterday declared they would be no turning back from the maze of international intrigue which they uncovered with the indictment of 18 German spy suspects.

While frankly asserting they did not know where their quest would take them, they said their investigation of an alleged Nazi plot to steal American defense secrets would be continued after a "breathing spell."

Foreign spies, trying to fish secrets from America's war chest, are, they said, "a constant menace to our national security."

They would like to find out, among other things, the extent of American laboratory work in launching tomorrow's warplanes, weighing several hundred thousand pounds, by catapult.

Leon G. Turrou, the agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation whose detective work over a period of four months led to the indictment of 18 German espionage charges, resigned yesterday.

He was leaving the service, he said in an interview, partly because his health has suffered under the strain of recent months but chiefly because he wishes to devote his time to writing, which in his case is better paid than detective work.

**Bund-Hitler Tie Denied**  
NEW YORK, June 22 (P)—James Wheeler Hill, a 330 a week secretary of the German American Bund, today disclaimed any connection between that organization and Adolf Hitler.

Any attempt at dictation from Germany, he added, would cause him to resign his job as Bund secretary.

Hill testified before a State Legislative Committee headed by Senator John McNaboe which is investigating Nazi activities in this State.

The Bund's principal purposes, he asserted, were "to defend the Constitution of the United States, combat Communism, and promote friendly relations between the United States and Germany."

He was required then to read from a pamphlet stating the aims and purposes of the Bund this section:

"To unite with all Americans desiring the Aryan culture and code of ethics upon which this Nation was founded, helping to build a great American movement of liberation under the Swastika, the common symbol of the defenders of Aryan nationalization against the Bolshevik scourge, regardless of the form of government or religion involved, which is already being used in Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian coun-

## Australia Plans Defense System Of Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Plans for the wartime co-ordination of Australia's telephone, telegraph, and radio resources have been announced here by Harold V. Thorby, Minister for Defense.

Control or commandeering of broadcasting stations in an emergency is not envisaged, but all national and commercial stations will be expected to co-operate in the distribution of national news and information. All communication facilities will be marshalled and, in event of war, certain commercial circuits will be reserved for military purposes.

Provision is being made for the reporting of air-raid warnings and the movement of hostile aircraft over Australian territory; appearance of enemy cruisers and submarines along the Australian coast will be similarly reported. Co-operation of the Postmaster-General's department is expected in execution of these duties and in the general organizing of military communications in event of general mobilization. Meanwhile, communication systems between coastal forts, military aerodromes, anti-aircraft batteries, and various staff headquarters are being reviewed.

With undecayed war becoming a practice, particular importance is being placed on the improvement of Australia's present systems of coastal observation. Britain's home defense preparations include a secret and elaborate system of listening posts and apparatus for relaying to aerodromes and anti-aircraft batteries the approach-direction of enemy aircraft, and similar organization is being planned in Australia.

H. F. Brown, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs throughout Australia, is fitted for the task of advising defense authorities on emergency communications. His department controls many of the technical resources which will be placed at the disposal of the services in times of crisis, and Mr. Brown was a senior staff engineer with the British Post Office during the World War. The part he played in organizing Britain's home defense communications of that period, and his knowledge of methods then employed to combat air raids, mean that he is familiar with military requirements, and present Australian defense preparations are expected to be completed expeditiously.

## Electric Institute Honors Dr. Chesney

WASHINGTON, June 21 (P)—Dr. Cummings C. Chesney, honorary Vice-President of the General Electric Company and a pioneer research worker in the utilization of electricity, today was made an honorary member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The award, highest honor of the Institute, was conferred on Dr. Chesney for his work in the development of high voltage, alternating current electrical equipment.

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## Teaching Pushed to End Crime

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (P)—A warning that juvenile gangsterism, if left unchecked, might breed force enough to "wreck the nation" was laid before the Convention of Rotary International today by Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland. He declared that thousands of boys every day were finding it necessary to choose between a career of good citizenship and a life of crime.

"In each case," he said, "the decision may be a personal one, but the combined effect may make or wreck the nation. It may be on the battlefield of crime prevention that democracy will be saved."

Mayor Burton asked Rotary to "re dedicate" its boys' work program to divert the stream of youth from crime and organized outlawry, which he said were the essence of "arbitrary dictatorship and the enemy of free democracy."

Although Rotary's leaders made peace the Convention keynote, the Council on Legislation dodged action on a resolution expressing "abhorrence" of war in settling international disputes. A motion was made to table the resolution, but Tom Warren, President of the Rotary Clubs of Great Britain, announced that he had authority from the sponsoring club, in Barking, England, to withdraw it. His motion to

that effect prevailed. Privately, Council members said the resolution would embarrass Rotarians in Japan and possibly other countries.

A charge that some of the organization's leaders were perpetuating a "reactionary" administration within the order was advanced by Allen Albert, former editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, in supporting a proposal to broaden the method of nominating President, Treasurer and Directors. The Council voted a substitute measure authorizing a committee to investigate the election machinery and report to the 1939 Convention.

A call for settlement of the problem of wealth distribution, as well as international difficulties, through mutual understanding, was sounded Monday by Maurice Duperrey of France, President of Rotary International.

"Rotarians, who in many countries are leaders of industry, commerce and finance, know from experience," he said, "that violent solutions of problems are fleeting and do not solve the difficulties themselves. They know it is better to come to understanding regarding distribution of riches than to take them by force, after which the same problems are bound to recur under another guise."

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972 THIRD AVE., N.W. Cor. 58th St.  
149 E. 125th St., Near Third Ave.  
101 W. 125th St., Near Lenox Ave.  
2821 THIRD AVE., Near 148th St.  
254 E. FORD RD., N. Valhalla Ave.  
17 CORNWALL ST., Bet. W. 42nd & 43rd St.  
100 DELANCEY ST., N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.
- BROOKLYN**  
75 FLATBUSH AVE., 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.  
671 BROADWAY, Cor. Man. Ave.  
350 FULTON ST., Cor. Pearl St.  
55-45 MYRTLE AVE., Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)  
1558 PITKIN AVE., Bet. Hard and Douglass Sts.  
1772 PITKIN AVE., Cor. Watkins St.  
180 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)  
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
- BOSTON, MASS.**  
43 TREMONT ST.  
Near Scollay Sq.  
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## N. Y. Occupancy Tax Passes

NEW YORK, June 22—Virtual assurance that New York will be blasting out its slums and launching on a low-cost housing program by July had been supplied by the City Council today following its passage by a vote of 19 to 5 yesterday of the Occupancy Tax Bill to provide about \$600,000 as a guarantee fund for \$20,000,000 of City housing bonds.

By this action, New York becomes the first City in the Nation to initiate a municipally-financed program in addition to co-ordinated Federal and State efforts to raze the slums.

The tax will be levied on rental of all business and professional offices in the City at a rate of \$1 per thousand, with a maximum of \$6 set by the bill. The Board of Estimate will meet to affirm the Council action today, thereby paving the way for Mayor La Guardia's signature, which will make the Bill a law after five days of required advertising and a statutory hearing.

The program incorporated in the Bill represents fulfillment of years of effort by B. Chaney Vladeck, American Labor Party member and majority leader in the Council, who was Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's chief collaborator on the plan and who characterized the Bill as the beginning of a "vast housing program in this city."

The Municipal Housing Authority has the blueprints of a comprehensive slum clearance and rehousing program ready to launch.

The occupancy tax, which is confined to persons actually renting space for "gainful purposes," is slated only for this year. It is expected that, in the future, an appropriation of about 1 per cent from the annual expense budget will provide \$6,000,000 for guaranteeing interest, thus making eventually available nearly \$100,000,000 of capital funds for the housing program.

An amendment to the occupancy tax, proposed by Councilman Howard H. Spellman, and William A. Carroll, both Manhattan Democrats, which would have limited the "housing project" to construction in slum areas, was withdrawn in order not to restrict the Housing Authority in its effort to find suitable land for building projects at low prices, and on assurance from the Mayor, Mr. Spellman said that the bulk of the work would be in the nature of genuine slum clearance projects.

Councilman Andrew B. Armstrong of the Fusion Coalition said: "This afternoon is a very eventful occasion for the people of the City. Passage of this bill breaks the ground for new housing for the unfortunate people who now live in infested tenements. Equally as important has been the splendid spirit of co-operation evidenced by members of all political faiths in their anxiety to solve the housing problem."

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# Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. Moody Win Matches—Hutchinson and Lanning Promoted

## Bees' Pitching Staff Reorganized by Stengel

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Ira Hutchinson and John Lanning will be my third and fourth starting pitchers while MacFadden and Shoffner are out," said Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees yesterday. "I'll give young Tommy Reis and Dick Erickson more work in the bullpen. If they don't make the grade, I'll have to send Bobby Reis out there, although Bob's busy enough now without doing any pitching."

The promotion of Hutch and Lanning was more of less automatic, although the Stengel announcement makes it official. Both have delivered splendid ball in relief roles this season, and are the logical candidates to replace the injured regulars, Jim Turner and Lou Fette, the sophomore twins, will continue in the other two starting berths.

### Won Three In Relief

Hutchinson, one of the first to report at Bradenton this spring, has pitched 28 1/3 innings of relief work and over that distance has yielded only 23 hits, the capacity of bull pen artist he has won three games and lost none, taking decisions from the Pirates twice and Brooklyn once. Although his three starting appearances have been shaded with a pair of defeats, Stengel is confident he will come through in his new role.

Lanning has come out of the bullpen and won two games for the Bees, as compared with a lone defeat. In one starting effort he defeated the Cubs at National League Field on June 17.

The turn of events may be the "break" Dick Erickson has been

waiting for. He is a much better pitcher than the customers in the stands realize. The young right-hander was forced into the back-ground by the more experienced arms of Lanning and Hutchinson. But in the new emergency, Dick faces his big chance. He has allowed just 12 hits in 15 2-3 innings of relief pitching.

### Gene Moore Out

It now develops that Stengel may have to go along without Gene Moore for some time. The Texan's left knee is a problem. He hasn't been able to run on it for two weeks. The chief would like to pick up another spare outfielder and may salvage one from the waiver list. He would take Frenchy Bordagary from the Cardinals.

However, the veteran Johnny Cooney is taking care of the right field sector in noble fashion at present. He returned to the 300 batting class yesterday by collecting a pair of singles facing Bill "Fiddler" McGee. He had an able opponent in the Cardinals. The Cardinals played poor baseball behind their right-hander. All three Bees runs were unearned.

The opener of the Cardinal series yesterday saw Jim Turner gain his seventh triumph—his second over the Frisco outfit. Under a boiling sun he yielded only five hits, 11 of which were home runs. The Cardinals had an able opponent in Bill McGee, but the Cardinals played poor baseball behind their right-hander. All three Bees runs were unearned.

### Cardinals Changed

The Cardinals have changed. No longer are they the hustling Gas-house Gang. They made four errors yesterday and at least one other that does not show in the box score. Frisco, once the most aggressive manager in the National League, did not emerge from the dugout all afternoon. He was dressed in street clothes. Gone are the colorful tactics of Dixie Dean, Ripper Collins, Pepper Martin and Joe Medwick.

Medwick, however, has lost none of his consistency at bat. Although Turner stopped him yesterday, for the first time in nine games, Joe this morning was batting a cool 347, with 46 runs driven in.

The all-star left fielder missed the first eight games of the current season, and ran into a lengthy slump through late May, but has rallied strong in June to once again rank among the leaders, where he belongs. Joe made eight hits in nine tries during a recent series with the Phillies.

"You'll have to do a lot of hunting before you'll find another hitter like Medwick," Stengel commented yesterday. "He hits them on the handle over fences. He'll hit anything you throw at him. We'd win the pennant going away with Joe in left field."

The Red Sox have signed Randy Hefflin of Fredericksburg, Va., a young pitcher. In two years of high school hurling he averaged 13 strikeouts, four hits and two runs a game.

Friday is an open date on the Bees' schedule. The game with Pittsburgh originally booked for that day, has been moved back to make a double-header on Sunday.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

| Team      | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|-----------|-----|------|------|
| Dartmouth | 9   | 3    | .750 |
| Harvard   | 4   | 4    | .500 |
| Princeton | 7   | 5    | .583 |
| Yale      | 5   | 7    | .417 |
| Cornell   | 3   | 7    | .300 |
| Penn.     | 3   | 9    | .250 |

Yale 5, Harvard 0.  
Game Today  
Yale at Harvard.

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## Boston's Wightman Cup Star



Wide World  
Sarah Palfrey Fabyan  
She Is Now Playing in the Wimbledon Tournament. Photo Shows the American Player in Action During Her Recent Match With Margaret Lamb of the British Team, Whom She Defeated, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3

## Dugout Topics

By Rumill

### Higgins' Record Outstanding in Boston Climb

Frank "Pinky" Higgins, the big close-mouthed Texan from Dallas, who plays third base for the Red Sox, was today the talk of baseball.

He held a spot beside young Johnny Vander Meer of Cincinnati as one of the year's outstanding players. Higgins crashed the headlines recently for his no-hit pitching, while Pinky has written a new chapter in the record books with his heavy bludgeon.

Higgins was off to a slow start this season. With Jimmy Fox, Manager Joe Cronin, Roger Cramer and other Red Sox team mates playing daily tattoos on enemy fences with their bats, Pinky's average stayed in a class with the pitchers. At the end of April he stood at .184, and had only seven hits in 38 trips to the plate.

Average Climbs  
Running into May, however, the Higgins average began to rise. By the middle of the month he had climbed to .350. On the first day of June he had increased that mark to .360. When the Red Sox closed their recent home stand at Fenway Park, "Mike" had reached the .264 level. His steady climb played an important role in the club's climb to second place in the American League.

In St. Louis, one week ago today, Higgins started a batting streak that has established an all-time major league record. In his sensational comeback, he has set up a standard that evaded the greatest hitters of all time—such men as Joe Jackson, Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb and Honus Wagner. Only Tris Speaker, of the old set, approached the Higgins record.

On Wednesday of last week, in Sportsman's Park, the Texan hit a single and double to start a hitting streak that has now extended through eight consecutive games. In the first game of Sunday's double-header in Chicago, on his final appearance at the plate, he touched Johnny Whitehead for a single. In the second game that afternoon he made a pair of singles and a double.

College Girls' Tennis  
Singles matches in the college girls' invitation tennis tournament now being played at the Longwood Cricket Club gave way today to the first round of the doubles play.

The top seeded team of Mercedes Marlow, University of Southern California, and Helen Jones, Vassar, has drawn a bye in the first and second round.

Yesterday the first and second rounds and one third round match were played in the singles. All of the seeded players advanced, with Dorothy Bruno of Radcliffe marching through to the quarter-finals. Miss Bruno got by the first round by a default and then went on to defeat Margaret MacLachlan of Lake Erie College, 6-0, 6-1, and Elizabeth Forbes, Mount Holyoke, 6-1, 6-1, in the second and third rounds.

The longest set of the day was played between Marian Wood, of Smith, and Dorothy Rogers, of Sargent. The Smith girl won the first set, 6-3, and was forced to 11-9 before winning the second set and the match.

American League

| Team         | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Cleveland    | 34  | 20   | .630 |
| Boston       | 33  | 23   | .589 |
| New York     | 34  | 23   | .596 |
| Washington   | 31  | 29   | .517 |
| Detroit      | 29  | 29   | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 37  | 24   | .607 |
| Chicago      | 19  | 32   | .373 |
| St. Louis    | 18  | 34   | .346 |

Results June 21  
Boston 2, Detroit 3.  
Detroit 5, Boston 4.  
Cleveland 6, New York 5.  
Washington 7, Chicago 1.  
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.

National League

| Team         | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| New York     | 34  | 22   | .607 |
| Cincinnati   | 31  | 22   | .585 |
| Chicago      | 34  | 23   | .596 |
| Pittsburgh   | 30  | 23   | .568 |
| Boston       | 37  | 24   | .607 |
| St. Louis    | 33  | 30   | .524 |
| Brooklyn     | 24  | 34   | .413 |
| Philadelphia | 14  | 38   | .266 |

Results June 21  
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 3.  
Boston 2, Detroit 3.  
Cincinnati 6, New York 5.  
Washington 7, Chicago 1.  
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.

Frank Higgins, Boston Red Sox  
Higgins, Known to His Team Mates as Mike and to the Fans as Pinky, Yesterday Established a New Major League Record by Running His Consecutive Batting Streak to 12. He Defeated Tris Speaker's Old Mark of 11.

## Budge Wins After Shaky Start; Alice Marble in Fourth Round

WIMBLEDON, England, June 22

(P)—Don Budge settled into his best tennis stride after a shaky start today and whipped Henry Billington, Berkshire farmer, 7-5, 6-1, 6-2, in the second round of the all-England championships.

The American-British-French-Australian singles king was listless and uncertain at the start of his first three games and had to buckle down to win the deuce opening set in the 12th game.

Budge, after spotting the Englishman a 3-0 lead, pulled to 2-3 but lost the next two games to trail 2-5. He held his service with difficulty in the eighth game but got a break when Billington twice double-faulted in the ninth. This left the score at 4-5 against him but the Californian looked like a champion from there on and quickly won the next three games in a row.

Billington definitely had shot his bolt and offered only slight resistance thereafter.

Mako Advances  
Gene Mako of Los Angeles and Owen Anderson of Hollywood, Calif., joined Budge in the third round.

Mako eliminated Camille E. Maltroy of New Zealand, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 and Anderson put out M. Csikos of Hungary, 6-2, 6-0, 6-4. Finner Henkel of Germany, regarded as Budge's only real rival, easily disposed of M. D. Delof of England, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3, in a second round match.

Alice Marble, former American title-holder from San Francisco, moved into the fourth round of the women's singles today by defeating Sheila Piercy of South Africa, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Bundy Wins  
Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., the Australian champion, won a second-round match from Miss F. Ford of Great Britain, 6-2, 6-2.

After a three-year lapse, Helen Willis Moody opened her bid for an eighth Wimbledon championship by eliminating Mrs. Harry C. Hopman of Australia, 6-3, 6-4, in a second-round match.

It was Mrs. Moody's first appearance in the championships since she defeated Helen Jacobs in a thrilling three-set duel for the 1935 women's singles crown and a capacity crowd saw a tremendous occasion.

The veteran Californian, obviously saving her strength wherever it was possible, had no trouble with Mrs. Hopman. She won the first set in routine fashion and, after trailing 2-3 in the second, quickly squared at 3-3 and took command from there to the finish.

Mrs. Moody's victory came after Alice Marble, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan

Caddie Ruling Interpretation  
For the purpose of avoiding confusion regarding the new U. S. G. A. ruling of caddies, Erastus B. Badger, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has issued a clear interpretation as follows:

"The rule is obviously not intended to allow a caddy to tamper with a player's equipment, but to prevent an amateur contest, enter said contest, then re-employment. The intent, therefore, must be the governing factor. The rule is clear that while employed in the classifications above set forth, one so employed is not eligible to play in amateur competition; therefore, the Massachusetts Golf Association ruling of last year entitling the eight lowest medal scores in the Caddie Championship to enter the Junior Championship, must necessarily be withdrawn. Any caddy, however, who is also a junior member of a member club of the Massachusetts Golf Association and who certifies that he has ceased caddying for hire prior to the closing date of the entries in the Junior Championship, and that it is not his intention to re-engage in such occupation for hire, shall be eligible to play in said championship."

Harvard Varsity Alone  
RED TOP, Conn., June 22 (P)—Harvard's varsity oarsmen, preparing for Friday's race with Yale, rowed a clear one-mile stretch at a good clip last night, but no-o, under the watchful eye of Coach Tom Bolles. Bolles took over supervision of the junior varsity, freshman and combination boats temporarily and watched them vie in a two-mile time trial. He would not divulge the times of the boats, but admitted they were "pretty good." Conditions were favorable with a favoring current and a slight opposing wind.

Yale Goes Six Miles  
GALES FERRY, Conn., June 22 (P)—The Yale varsity crew, in one of its last tuning-up tests before the race with Harvard Friday, paddled six miles last night on the Thames River. The junior varsity, freshman and combination boats were also put through a similar, light workout.

Hockey Stars Combine  
CALGARY, June 22 (CP)—Three major league hockey stars are joining with George H. Davis of Calgary in immediate construction of a \$50,000 hotel between Little Chicago and Black Diamond in Turner Valley Oil Field. The three are Paul Thompson, Cecil "Tiny" Thompson and Mervyn "Red" Dutton, the latter manager of the New York Americans.

A. A. U. S. Swim Dates  
NEW YORK, June 22 (P)—The National Outdoor Swimming Championships for women will be held at Santa Barbara, Calif., July 22, 23, and 24. National A. A. U. headquarters announced yesterday.

## Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard should stop playing baseball. Each game the Crimson plays and loses it drops deeper in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League race. Before last Saturday the Crimson was perched in first place, proud and haughty, and should have stopped then. Then came the game with Dartmouth and the Big Green won, 6-4, and displaced the leader.

Yesterday Harvard spent its last chance to the Dartmouth for first place in the race by losing to its traditional rival, Yale, 5 to 0, and today battled the Eli at Soldiers Field in the second of the series. Another defeat today and Harvard will relinquish its undisputed hold on second place and wind up in a triple tie with Princeton and Yale.

Last year the Crimson faltered in the important games at the end of the season and it was Yale who dashed championship hopes. The Eli nine takes great delight beating the Harvards when it counts. Last year Harvard gave Yale the title by beating Dartmouth and this year Yale gave Dartmouth the title by beating Harvard.

Miss Jubit was at his best and the team played well behind him. Ed Ingalls pitched a fair game for Harvard, but could not prevent his first defeat in the league for the season. Capt. Ulysses Lupien of Harvard increased his margin over Eddie Collins, Jr., of Yale, for the Charles H. Blair batting trophy with one hit in two times at bat against one in four for the latter.

The National Hockey League is holding its annual meeting in New York today with two important issues up for discussion. First is the disposal of the Montreal Maroon interests and second is what to do about the play-offs. Like all N. H. L. meetings, the public never knows much about what is going on until the Governors decided to give forth

some sort of statement. The hockey business is a closed matter to the general public as well as the hockey fan who pays the bills.

Dedham Country and Polo Club nosed out Danvers, 5-4, in the polo elimination series for the New England title and Forbes Cup at Dedham yesterday.

Elections were held on the eve of the three-day regatta of the Intercollegiate Yachting Association at Oyster Harbors last night with James Lewis, Williams student, chosen for president. Other officers were: James Rousmaniere of Harvard, chairman of the McMillan Cup committee; Ralph Fletcher of Brown, chairman of Dinghy committee; Stanley Young, chairman of the cruising committee; and executive members at large, John Arms of Princeton, John Kiley of Trinity, and Hermon Hanson of M. I. T.

Ed Peterson and Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr., won top honors with a one-point margin over the other two in the record in the Oakley annual open mixed-foursome yesterday. Rosamond Adams and Fred Wright carded a 71 for second gross.

There may, or may not, be some startling news for Boston fans following the N. H. L. meeting in New York, and it all pertains to Cecil "Tiny" Thompson, the Bruin goalie. There is a chance that he will be traded.

W. M.

## Quincy Bay Race Week Dates Set For July 31-Aug. 4

Long has the Squantum Yacht Club been known as the "salient" club on the South Shore, but this year's yachting annual will carry the names of the neighbors, Wollaston and Quincy, as accomplices in the claim.

For, from July 31 to Aug. 4, these three yacht clubs are combining forces to sponsor a Quincy Bay Race Week in their own spacious racing quarters.

With their efforts backed by Quincy's Chamber of Commerce and the "honor skipper" of the granite city, Mayor Thomas S. Burry, at the helm, this regatta rates high in this summer's racing schedule.

### Formal Invitations

Circulars have been sent to all yacht clubs belonging to the Massachusetts Bay Association, announcing the event and at the same time issuing formal invitations.

Providing the backbone of the fleet will be the regular starters of Boston's weekly interclubs. Other clubs not members of the Interclub Association are, however, invited to attend.

Although this is the initial year of the Quincy Bay Race Week, the idea for such a regatta has been in the minds of many along the South Shore for the past few years.

Dissatisfied with racing conditions at Marblehead during the annual Race Week, some of the classes have recently filed official protests to Marblehead's Regatta Committee for change of course, starting time, and starting line conditions.

Many have been the racers who have felt the lack of welcome on the part of the yacht clubs at the Head. Two years ago, the veteran class, the Massachusetts Bay 15-footers, decided that they would not race at the Neck. With Tom Mononey as their spokesman, they pointed out conditions in sailing and welcome as their reasons.

Leading the most recent objectors is the famed Indian Class. Last year they were given an inside course, with everyone being dissatisfied. This year the class asked for an outside course, similar to their course of previous years.

As the discontent murmurs began to rumble more loudly, the steam for a Boston regatta for South Shore enthusiasts to replace the Marblehead Race Week began to be loosened.

Finally, three men met at one of Quincy's clubs last winter to talk over the situation. They were commodore Edward Shaw of Wollaston, Roy McPherson, Quincy, and George Hey, Squantum. The Quincy Bay Race Week was then founded, and the dates decided. The week would be held previous to Marblehead's Race Week, and those not desiring to attend the Neck Frolic would still have their annual week of racing.

### Mayor Heads Committee

Committees have been drawn up as follows: Mayor Burgin, Honorary Chairman; Shaw, President; McPherson, Vice-President; Hey, Treasurer; Arthur Leavitt, Secretary; John Burroughs, Chairman of the Race Committee; Manuel Prada, Chairman of the Publicity Committee; and James Oliver, chairman of the Social Committee.

The Chamber of Commerce has lent its aid in securing trophies for the week. With Mayor Burgin in charge, the committee is now arranging the trophy night for the last day of Race Week.

### Tiller Talk

Sunday's race, July 31, is a regularly scheduled interclub and will be counted in the Race Week summaries. . . . Squantum Yacht Club acts as host. Ordinarily, the week would start on Monday, but with the Quincy 15-footers annually racing to Marblehead the Friday before Marblehead opens, the committee was forced to count Squantum's interclub double in the scoring.

Although not definite as yet, probably one of the features of the week will be the interclub engagement of the Yankee Dories of Squantum and Swampscott's Dories.

W. A. D.



Frank Higgins, Boston Red Sox  
Higgins, Known to His Team Mates as Mike and to the Fans as Pinky, Yesterday Established a New Major League Record by Running His Consecutive Batting Streak to 12. He Defeated Tris Speaker's Old Mark of 11.

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## Chamberlain Wins Foreign-Policy Test

heading. Mr. Lloyd George had said that the airplanes that attacked the shipping had come from the Italian camp in the Balearic Islands.

The Government was subjected to persistent attacks from the Opposition whose members were indignant at what they regarded as the undue patience shown by the Government.

the fact that at the moment of his speech a critical non-intervention meeting was in progress at the Foreign Office.

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## A Little Girl's June Meadow

THE Meadow was a most satisfactory place in which to spend the month of June. It lay conveniently opposite our house, on the other side of the road, above the swamp. And a busy place it was, once warm weather definitely arrived. Next-door Dorothy and I moved in with the first grasshopper and strawberry blossom.

All the creatures and insects and flowering weeds in that meadow community were our personal friends. We lived among them. I hope, as the trusted and useful citizens we considered ourselves to be.

JUNE is here again. So come along, Dorothy; today is Saturday, Hoo-ray!

Ask your mother if you can take your lunch. I can bring two hard-boiled eggs and a bottle of milk.

Dorothy reappears shortly, fortified with two jelly sandwiches, an orange, and a banana. She wears socks and sandals. I wish I had some. My stockings are long, and I have only high buttoned shoes. Never mind, I am wearing my pink and green plaid gingham with the large pearl buttons. Pink and green are my favorite colors. Dorothy's favorite color is blue. We would like to take Tabby with us, but she has six new kittens in a basket down cellar; and their eyes are not open at all. They are as soft as feathers and smell like new rolls, when you cuddle them against your cheeks; but Tabby rubs against you if you hold them too long. Dorothy likes the kitten with white paws, but I like the gray one best.

ALL RIGHT, WE'RE ready. Don't let the boys see you! We'll have fun alone. Race along the driveway, jump the gutter, scramble across the road and up the little rise. There is no sidewalk on that side, only grass and scratchy weeds left from winter.

Set down the lunch with your sweater under the oak tree. The milk will be cool enough.

Let's explore! Look, here's a hoptoad; scratch his back. Watch him blink. Dorothy finds a buttercup and holds it underneath my chin to see whether I like butter. (I do.) We sniff pink clovers and count butterflies. The wild carrot is spicy in the warm sun. Look deep into the heart of that daisy, growing as tall as your elbow. It wears a white ruffled frill.

Here's an inchworm. Can he really measure an inch? Dorothy says so. We gather Queen Anne's lace handkerchiefs and ponder the tiny red dot in the center. How soft these plantain leaves are! Perfect flannel petticoats for dolls. We make some dolls out of sticks, but abandon them for playing house.

"LET'S BUILD A HOUSE!" Dorothy's feet are as nimble as her wits. Off we go to her laundry to get a clotheshorse. Her mother is absent just now, but the undaunted Dorothy snatches up a Turkish rug as we hurry through the hall. "It'll do," is her comment.

Never a house built as quickly, perhaps, as ours in the center of the sunny meadow. The rug is long enough to cover not only one wall, but our floor as well. Goody! Now we can have our lunch. Where is the salt? Here it is, all folded in a little piece of clean white paper. Pioneer Aladdins, we crack the shells of the hard-boiled eggs against a stone and peel them rapidly as we sit cross-legged on

our magic carpet. First a bit of jelly sandwich, next a nibble of egg dipped in the salt; then a drink of milk from our old cracked picnic cups. Make it last as long as you can! M-m-m... isn't it good!

"Will you have some more, madam?" Dorothy flourishes the milk bottle, just as a large bumblebee alights on the jelly morsel in the fingers of her other hand.

Alas! Dropping it to the rug as she scrambles to her feet, the luckless Dorothy loses her balance and steps on the jelly, her sandals blending it deeply into the nap. But that is not all. Her hapless playmate adds to the general confusion by upsetting what is left of the milk. It slips and runs through white puddles and pools into an overland design of its own, before the awestruck gaze of two little girls.

We mop it up as best we can, and drape the rug over the clotheshorse in the sun to dry. It is too hot out here now, anyway. We retire gratefully to the refreshing shade of the oak tree, and eat our orange and banana in the company of a large colony of ants.

Down in the swamp there is a red-winged blackbird. We watch him as we rest. There are some bluebirds up here in the meadow. We saw one this morning. Here's a cricket, I guess. What a funny face he has!

THE MEADOW seems very quiet now, and we are glad to loiter under the tree, making burdock baskets and telling stories. We stay a long time while the meadow takes a nap in the sun.

But our reverie is interrupted suddenly, as the shadows stretch across the afternoon. Over the little hill comes the sound of voices. Our fathers and mothers, coming to call "on the children." Dorothy and I have only time for a swift look at the rug. It hangs strangely stiff and hard. With lowered eyes, we sense the uncertainty of a grown-up world.

At home later, playing with the kittens, Dorothy and I wonder how family decisions are made. We took the rug without permission; but, surprisingly, nothing serious has come of it!

DOROTHY HAS MOVED. I don't know where. But to this day, a rolling, unkempt meadow always seems a homey place.

A clotheshorse and a Turkish rug are no longer necessary; it is nice to have no walls. The same blue sky is enough. Hoptoad and grasshopper neighbors still jump among clover and daisies and buttercups; just as they did for a little girl in her June Meadow of long ago.

## "Father of the Poet"

MY MEMORY of John Butler Yeats goes back to 1908, to a little gas-lit bedroom in the old Grand Union Hotel, whither I had been taken to meet the "father of the poet." At that time the Irish Literary Revival was at its height, and there were no names more glamorous than Yeats and Synge. The "father of the poet," with his air of a benevolent sage, looked the part to perfection, looked it and spoke it indeed so perfectly that he shone at first only with innumerable reflected lights. He had come to America for a fortnight; he was to stay for thirteen years. He was to experience between the ages of sixty-nine and eighty-three a second career as affluent as his first had been. How soon it was to be forgotten that he was anyone's father! In that early time—it was natural enough—he pulled for us at all the strings of association. If he had not seen Shelley plain, he had been an art-student, a commensal of Samuel Butler and William Morris; he had been one of the first Whitmanians—Whitman sent him his "affectionate remembrance" in a letter of 1872; for forty years he had agreed with York Powell and disagreed with Edward Dowden; he had known the father of Wilde and the mother of Shaw. All these recollections he poured out in a stream of enchanting anecdotes. He was lost for us at first in the light of his own talk.

His earlier career, to be sure, had been wanting in no element of the illuminative, when it was not the paradoxical. It was the career, as rumor told us, of genius in solution, or at least not too forbiddingly crystallized, the career of being human to such a tune that two generations of Irish poets and artists had grown up literally under his wing.

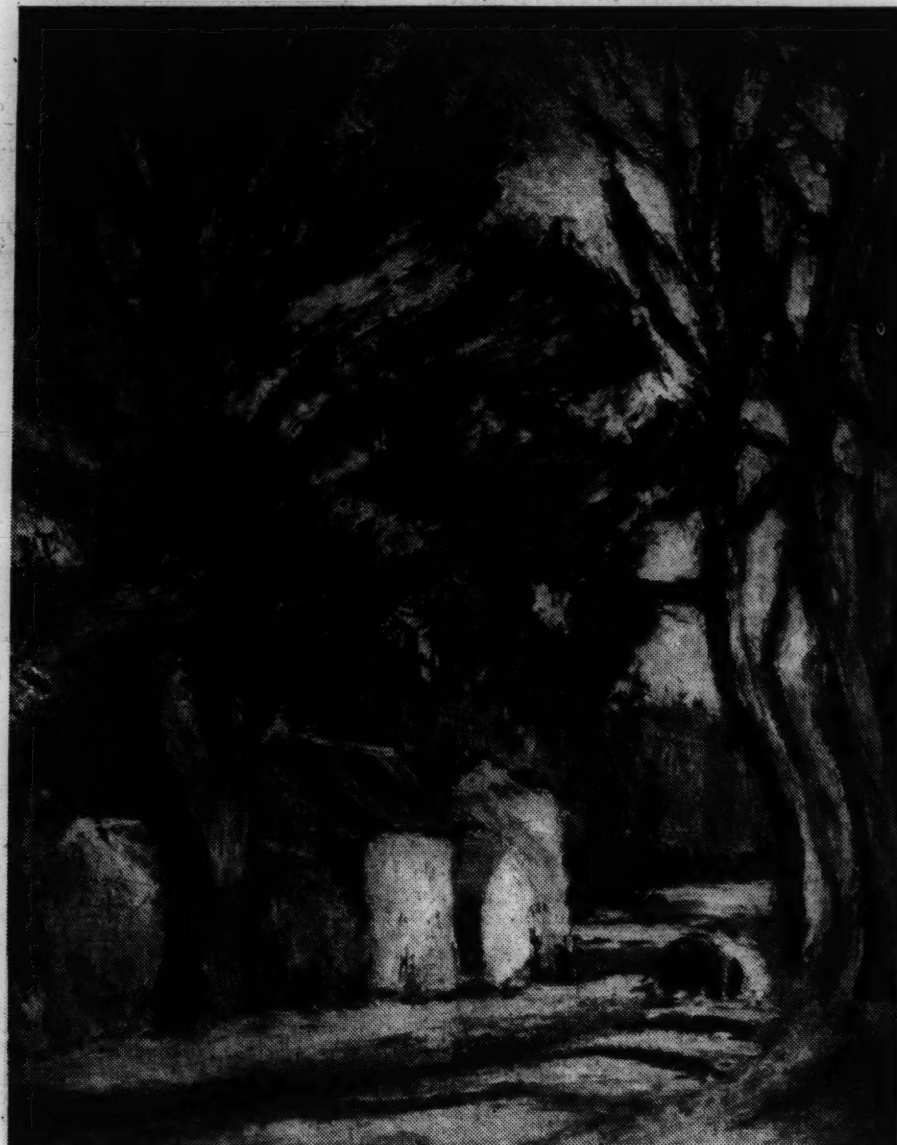
The story of Mr. Yeats' Dublin studio is to be found in Miss Katharine Tynan's autobiography and I do not know how many other books, just as the record of his influence is to be found in his elder son's "Reveries: Over Childhood and Youth." Never, surely, had a man been more the cause of a more various wit in others, and still without prejudice to his having been—shall I say?—the Reynolds of a stirring age in his nation's history. He had painted all the distinguished, the interesting, the charming men and women of his time, painted them with such insight and such grace that his gathered work constitutes of itself—remote as it must have been from any suggestion of the public, the official—a sort of National Portrait Gallery. From "Emerson and Others," by VAN WYCK BROOKS. (New York: Dutton.)

## On Finding Beauty

IF WE limit beauty too narrowly, we fall into the danger of becoming fastidious. It is a bad thing to cultivate the love of beauty when it makes common things, people, life, distasteful to us. It need not be so, as appears from the example of such great poets as Burns, Wordsworth, Whittier, who have known how to glorify common life and everyday people with the charm of romance. These great masters make the humblest flower immortal in their song; walk in glory and in joy, following their plough along the side of the mountain; and impart some random truth from the common things which lie around us.

No man can be wholly unhappy who is accustomed to look for beauty in nature and in human life. His is a joy which never wears.

Look for beauty everywhere. Looking thus we shall soon see that beauty is no monopoly of artists, poets, dreamers; that all life may become high art; that all we do, when done according to an ideal standard, instantly partakes of this element of beauty. Then, too, it will be seen that all nature is saturated and overflowing with beauty; that our Italy and Switzerland are here in Massachusetts; that one look at morning sky or the evening sunset may reveal inexhaustible delights. From "Self-Culture," by JAMES FREEMAN CLARK. (Boston: Osgood, 1880.)



"ROUTE DE CRÉCY-EN-BRIE": A Painting by Dunoyer de Segonzac

A GREAT landscape artist, Segonzac is one of the strongest of the modern painters. It needed only one visit to the Petit Palais de Paris in the summer of 1937, where he exhibited more than thirty of his pictures in a hall reserved especially for him, to be convinced of that fact. Most of the paintings, including this one, were loaned from private collections in Europe and America.

There is nothing of the Impressionists about Dunoyer de Segonzac. Though for a short period he was somewhat influenced by them, he has departed little from his own independent way of working. He has never been ambitious; his purpose has been to remain true to himself.

Segonzac's pictures reveal an unusual breadth of vision, great beauty of color and powerful technique. His drawings, although quickly made, have the precision of dry-points and are always a delight; his paintings are more rare. He works slowly, often spending three or four months on the same picture. They have a generous impasto—a reaction against what Segonzac calls "the lightweight paintings." He arrives at this texture, which is neither heavy nor opaque, by successive applications of his colors.

An American critic said of him a few years ago: "Dunoyer de Segonzac is an artist pure and simple. He is an inventive painter, overflowing with ideas and always they are ideas that belong inevitably to the medium of paint and pencil."

It was on his grandmother's estate in Boussey Saint Antoine, where he was born in

## Punch and Judy In Paris

YESTERDAY I went to what I suppose is the smallest theatre in the world—the tiny Théâtre du Luxembourg, in the Luxembourg Gardens. It is the children's theatre, and is situated not far from the charming little palisaded village of the beehives, on the spot where the Guignol man used to set up his puppet-show.

It is, in fact, the grandiose reincarnation of the familiar old lath and canvas portable theatre into a permanent institution of smart terra-cotta stucco, and is, I understand, run by the original proprietor, with the help of one or two fellow showmen. The Guignol is, of course, the French form of the English Punch and Judy, on the origin of which much learned ink has been shed without any definite conclusion.

Marionettes of various kinds have been popular from the remotest antiquity, and puppets with movable limbs have been found in Egyptian tombs. Such serious writers as Goethe and Lessing and Maeterlinck have been fascinated by them, and Le Sage, the author of *Gu Gu*, wrote plays for puppets to perform. But, to return to our Guignol and Punch. The name "Punch," of course, is an abbreviated form of Funchino, an undoubtedly comes from Italy, and perhaps began as an imitation of a certain Italian peasant, a braggart at once and a coward, full of knavish tricks and shrewd sayings. He was imported into France as "Polichinelle" in the reign of Louis XIV, and his later name "Guignol" came from a puppet of Lyons. Some scholars say that a Roman mime called Maccus was the original of Punch, a statuette of whom was discovered in 1727, marked by all the well-known features of Mr. Punch.

But to return to the children's Guignol, the Théâtre du Luxembourg. It is a real theatre, and quaintly copies on a small scale all the features and characteristics of the grown-up theatre. It is as serious as though it were the Odéon, and inside its pillared portico it has photographs of the various puppets in the various pieces, just as in grown-up theatres they have photographs of the leading lady and the leading man, and other members of the company then playing.

There is also a quite serious little box office, where you quite seriously buy your seat. All seats cost two francs, and I should say that the seating capacity of the house is about two hundred. Children of all ages are welcome—up to eighty; but the children of a larger growth, of whom there was a considerable sprinkling yesterday, must sit in the top back row of the house, which is in the form of an amphitheatre and slopes down to the stage, beneath which a lively radio orchestra was playing when I entered. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "From a Paris Scrapbook." (New York: Ives Washburn.)

1884, that Segonzac learned to love the countryside of the Ile de France, its rivers and its farms.

"Route de Crécy-en-Brie," loaned to the exhibition from the collection of M. Gabriel Cognac, is one of Segonzac's many "poems of the soil." The tones are soft and clear; the sky of milky blue, the road white with spreading trees in the foreground, whose rosewood color is reflected on the roofs and walls of the little farm houses. A tile roof and a chimney of red brick give a bright touch to the picture.

## "Moi non plus, je ne te condamne pas"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU COURS des siècles, hommes et femmes se sont noblement efforcés de résoudre le problème qu'est le péché. Le mal, et d'élever les hommes au-dessus de l'esclavage du péché. Certes, de leurs efforts a résulté beaucoup de bien. Pourtant, quel que soit le succès auquel ils sont parvenus, il faut l'attribuer au pouvoir de Dieu, du bien, sur lequel reposent tout vrai mobile et chaque sainte intention. Mais leurs efforts ont été entravés parce qu'ils manquaient de compréhension positive quant à l'invariable Principe divin, dont les règles peuvent s'appliquer d'une manière exacte, et avec la certitude d'obtenir de bons résultats en tout temps et en toutes circonstances.

Pour la plupart de ces travailleurs bien intentionnés, le mal leur a paru comme une étonnante réalité—permise par Dieu sinon directement créée par Lui—est-à-dire un pouvoir tenace qu'il fallait combattre, refouler et, peut-être finalement détruire à quelque époque millénaire qu'ils espéraient atteindre un jour. Leur méthode d'habitude appuyée sur la punition certaine du coupable. Mais, hélas, la crainte du châtiment a souvent prouvé qu'elle n'est qu'un roseau froissé. Donc, ceux qui n'ont pas réussi à sauvegarder leur droiture ont eu non seulement à vaincre leurs faiblesses, et possiblement leur propre condamnation, mais aussi la crainte de la critique pharisaïque et la condamnation de la société en général. Dans de telles circonstances, il ne faut point s'étonner de ce que la haine et la méfiance ont accompagné les efforts des réformateurs.

Même, en ce qui concerne le Christ Jésus, ses claires et pratiques démonstrations du triomphe sur toutes les formes du mal ont souvent été comprises erronément, car selon la croyance elles étaient dues à un pouvoir surnaturel accordé à lui seul. Ainsi, la vraie signification de ses enseignements et de leur mise en pratique ont été en majeure partie cachées sous un amas confus de fables religieuses et de dogmes. En vérité, ce n'est que quand Mary Baker Eddy eut découvert la Science Chrétienne qui lui révéla l'innocence et bienfaisante loi de Dieu—base fondamentale des puissantes paroles et des œuvres de Jésus—qu'une règle invariable permettant de racheter le péché et toutes les peines lui donna l'humanité. Le monde aujourd'hui est témoin de preuves incontestables du pouvoir curatif, rédempteur, de cette religion nouvelle bien qu'ancienne, qui a rétabli l'enseignement et la guérison du christianisme primitif. Les incroyables moqueries mêmes ne peuvent nier que des guérisons physiques et la régénération d'humains résultent de ce pouvoir. Cependant la lettre de cette Science, qui n'en est que la connaissance superficielle, ne suffit pas pour détourner à jamais le pécheur de sa mauvaise voie, et pour pouvoir prononcer ces paroles du Maître avec la certitude que la guérison s'ensuivra: "Prends courage."

## Wakela

VACATION days began at the Indian reservation school. At dawn next day I saw Wakela sitting on the golden sandy banks of the North Canadian, with a filigree of willows above her head, and the yellow of wild currants blending with the red and black of her squaw dress. The light in her dark eyes was soft as that of a new moon, and the chant she sang as wild and free as the cry of a quail. I stared at the picture.

Only yesterday Wakela was a homely stoical Indian maiden in a blue gingham uniform!

EDITH HILL CARNES

## "Neither do I condemn thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR centuries noble men and women have endeavored to solve the riddle of evil's seeming power and to lift men from the thralldom of sin. Undoubtedly their efforts have accomplished much good. Whatever success they have had, however, is attributable to the power of God, good, which underlies every right motive and holy purpose. But their efforts have been hampered by lack of positive knowledge of Invariable divine Principle, whose rules can be applied with exactness and assurance of right results at all times and under all circumstances.

To most of these well-meaning workers evil has seemed to be a grim reality, God-allowed if not actually God-created, a tenacious power to be resisted and curbed, and, possibly, finally destroyed in some hoped-for millennial state. Their method has usually emphasized the certain punishment of the evil-doer. But, alas, the fear of punishment has often proved to be but a broken reed. Then those who have failed to preserve their brightness have had not only their own weakness and possible self-condemnation to overcome, but also fear of the self-righteous criticism and condemnation of society in general. Under such circumstances, is it any wonder that hate and distrust have sometimes attended the efforts of reformers?

Even Christ Jesus' clear and practical demonstrations of dominion over all forms of evil have been frequently misunderstood, in the belief that they were due to supernatural power bestowed upon him alone. Thus the true import of his teachings and practice has been hidden, for the most part, beneath a maze of creed and dogma. Not, indeed, until Mary Baker Eddy's discovery of Christian Science, with its revelation of the inexorable and beneficent law of God underlying Jesus' mighty words and works, was mankind apprised of an invariable rule by which to work out its salvation from sin and all human woe. The world is today witnessing undeniable proofs of the healing and redeeming power of this new-old religion, this revival of primitive Christian teaching and healing. Even incredulous scoffers cannot gainsay the evidence of healed bodies and regenerated lives. More is required, however, than a smattering of the letter of this

Science to turn the sinner permanently from his evil way, and say, with certain healing effect, as did the Master (Matthew 9:2), "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee."

The writings of Mrs. Eddy abound with assertions, based on her own demonstrations of Truth, to the effect that sin is no more a reality of being than is sickness, and is to be overcome by the same simple method, that is, by scientifically knowing and proving its nothingness. Knowing the nothingness of evil by no means implies ignoring or condoning it. On page 23 of her book "No and Yes," Mrs. Eddy writes, "As mortals, we need to discern the claims of evil, and to fight these claims, not as realities, but as illusions." Just preceding this statement she says, "Evil is a quality, not an individual." To condemn an evildoer indicates belief in the reality of evil, and makes it more difficult for both the condemner and the condemned to overcome sinful tendencies. In proportion as one scientifically understands that evil is but an illusion of mortal mind, the "mist from the earth," referred to in Genesis 2:6, one is able to overcome the attraction of sin and obey the Scriptural injunction (Isaiah 55:7), "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts."

To the adulterous woman, whose persecutors brought her to him, Jesus said (John 8:11), "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more." His words were based on his positive knowledge of the unreal nature and powerlessness of evil's boastful claims, and unbounded compassion for the victim. The result was not only the release and regeneration of the woman, but a deserved rebuke to the self-righteousness and hypocrisy of her accusers.

The healing Christ reveals spiritual man as forever at one with God, forever God's perfect image and likeness, forever upright and pure, and therefore eternally free from any knowledge of or experience of any phase of evil. This consciousness of God as All constitutes an effectual condemnation of evil, depriving it of any seeming reality, activity, identity, origin, or power. And the individual whose consciousness is imbued with the truth of being finds his true selfhood—sinless, upright, and free. Such a one is quick lovingly to forgive a neighbor's seeming wrongs.

A tendency to self-condemnation is usually found alternating with self-justification and self-righteousness. In proportion as evil is clearly seen to be impersonal and unreal, therefore powerless to attract or control, will these unhealthy mental habits fall away. To see and love one's true selfhood as God's reflection frees one from the mesmerism of sin and destroys both the desire for and the fear of it.

The third of the several religious Tenets of Christian Science given by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 497), reads: "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts." Christian Science teaches mortals how to reject the belief in evil, and to overcome the fear, attraction, and indulgence of sin, thereby freeing themselves from resultant pain or self-punishment.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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## U.S. Railroads in a Spot? B. & M. Figures Say, 'No!'

This is hardly the time for a railroad to be setting records almost in the lap of the Government, yet New England's Boston and Maine Railroad maintains that it has been breaking records right and left this past year, as its annual report will show. Proud of these records the road holds them up as evidence that the railroads are not the decadent creatures they are so frequently painted.

The B. & M.'s records are particularly imposing for they represent the best in more than a century of activity. The four all-time records that an analysis of the B. & M.'s reports shows deal with operating efficiency. If it is true the railroads of the United States are being run into the ground, they are being run there apparently with increasing efficiency. Railway figures and terms are as Greek to the uninitiated. It means little therefore to say that average gross train loads averaged 1.94 tons; that gross-ton-miles per train-hour averaged 26.67; that the road used only 101 pounds of coal per 1,000 gross-ton-miles; and that 428 net-ton-miles per car-day was average.

The important point to remember is that in four important indices of operating efficiency the Boston and Maine hung up last year 4 new records, covering its entire 106 years of transportation business.

But there are other figures and records of 1937 which greatly please the Boston and Maine's management. The employees of the road led those of all other New England roads in safe operation for 1937. It thus headed the list in the report made to the Safety Division of the Association of American Railroads. The road also kept perfect its more than 19 years' record without a passenger fatality in a train accident. As was pointed out in a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, the American railroad fatality rate is so low, an accident but emphasizes the safety of traveling by train. As for the Boston and Maine, it has carried in something under 20 years over 600,000,000 passengers—transporting them nearly 12,000,000,000 passenger miles without a passenger fatality in a train accident.

The B. & M. has obligingly broken down its dollar income so that one can see where most of its income went. It is revealing and perhaps explanatory of the present critical situation in the railroad business that over half of every dollar taken in in 1937 was paid out for wages and taxes. Wages took 44.4 per cent; taxes 7.4 per cent.

While United States railroads are reporting hard times, when a railroad of the Boston and Maine is by no means the only one, hangs up new operating efficiency records in the shadow of a depression, it is evidence that management is not asleep at the switch, and that labor is not clogging the works.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Even. 8:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30

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DENNIS YEREA VIVIANE WALTER KING JORDAN SICAL SIEZAK in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy

I MARRIED AN ANGEL

50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS

Even. 8:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30

W. 4th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to \$2. Mat. Wed. and Sat.—50c to \$2

LORETTA YOUNG-Joel McCrea in "THREE BLIND MICE"

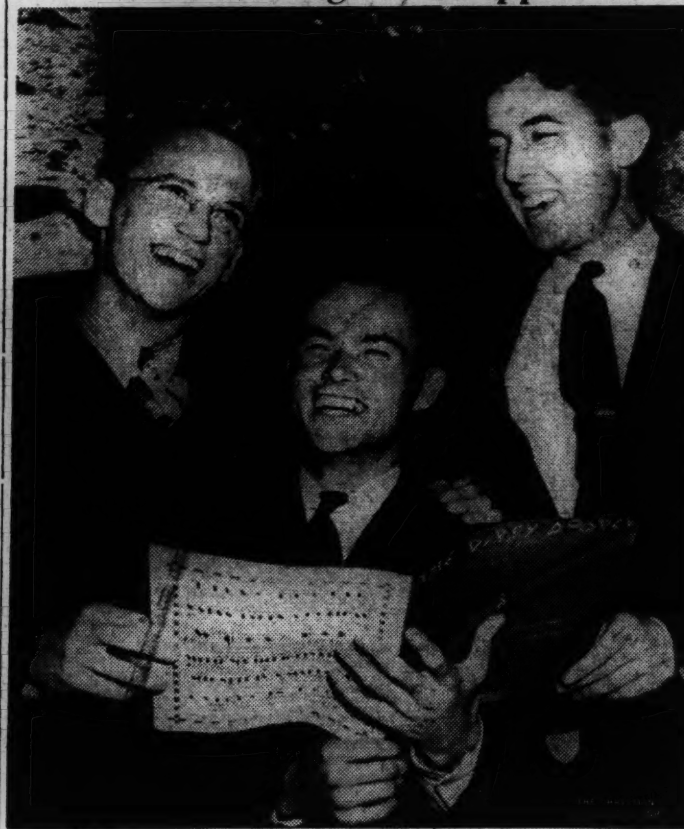
Majorie Weaver-Stuart Erwin-David Niven

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ROXY

## Such Things Do Happen



Wide World Musical Moments From Maine

A Trio Trills the Scale

Shown trying for close harmony in their "Do, re, mi's" are three students of the Normal School at Gorham, Maine. And, believe it or not, they are, left to right, Arthur F. Doe of Sheepscot, Lawrence M. Ray of Etna, and George W. Mee of Acton. Despite their musical "monikers," the boys are said not to be in line for operatic careers.

## Lynn School for Shoemakers Finds 19th Year Its Busiest

A school for shoemakers! That is the term applied to the Lynn Independent Industrial Shoemaking School which is rounding out its nineteenth year of activity tomorrow with graduating exercises. Already some 117 students who took part-time courses and evening classes have been awarded certificates. This week the school closes its busiest year.

Back in 1919 this trade school was an experiment in every sense of the word. But the intervening years have seen it become firmly established as today it is a recognized institution in Lynn and an integral part of the shoe industry which centers in that city. Carrying coals to Newcastle would be no more incongruous than importing shoes to Lynn.

Lynn's shoe school is housed in a former public school, just across the street from the city's new high school. It has classrooms and everything that goes with schools. But it also has machine-equipped shops where the prospective shoemakers learn all the tricks of the shoemaking trade. They are versed in the theory as well as the practice of shoemaking, for the school's graduates will not all spend their time tending machines. Their training prepares them to advance into managerial positions.

The Federal Government's interest in promoting vocational training has played into the hands of this shoe school. Financial assistance is received from the fund, appropriated by Congress for aiding trade schools. With this help from Wash-

ington the school has increased its staff and added to its courses. An extra instructor in shoemaking and a placement agent have been taken on.

The placement agent spends his time visiting shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts and not only helps place the school's graduates but obtains the manufacturers' opinions and support of shoe-school training. Already a large number of this year's class have been located in positions with promising futures.

The Board of Trustees under which the school is managed is now considering instruction in last-making, the making of the wooden blocks on which shoes are formed. Students would learn the theory as well as the practice of last-making as it applies both to making shoes and fitting shoes in retail stores.

The Lynn school because of its unusual character and its 19 years of experience is frequently visited by trade school supporters. Recently several men from New York City have been studying the school's methods and program in preparation for the building of a shoe school that is to be part of New York's \$3,000,000 Needles Trade School.

Vocational training is increasing. To land a job these days some sort of training is almost a necessity. For that reason trade schools are doing a thriving business, and with government aid and approval they are coming into their own. The Lynn School for shoemakers merely anticipates today's trend by a couple of decades.

## Gideons Invited to Meet in Boston; To Act on Proposal at July Meeting

When their annual convention meets in Chicago next month, the Gideons, an organization of Christian traveling men who have distributed nearly 1,500,000 Bibles in hotels and resting-places in the past 30 years, will have under consideration an invitation to make Boston the headquarters for their mid-winter meeting next January.

The organization, formed in 1899 by three commercial travelers, now numbers 12,000 men and women, and has carried its work throughout the world, more than 30,000 Bibles having been sent outside the United States and Canada. Approximately the same number has been distributed through Massachusetts.

The association had its start in the meeting between John H. Nicholson and S. E. Hill in a hotel room in Boston, in 1899. Although strangers, they professed a common belief in Christian ideals. They determined to organize the traveling men into a society for mutual recognition and of united service for Christianity.

With W. J. Knights, they named the society "The Gideons," after the Biblical character whose humility,

faith, and obedience were primary characteristics. Their object has been to win men and women to Christianity, particularly the traveling public, and as a means of achieving their purpose they place Bibles in hotel guest-rooms, hospitals and prisons. For the first eight years they distributed only mottoes and tracts.

The Gideons have no denominational connections. They are financed wholly by public contributions. Dues are paid by the businessmen and traveling men who are members; these pay for the overhead. By buying in wholesale lots, they are able to reduce the cost of purchasing and placing a Bible to one dollar. Contributions are sent to national headquarters, 220 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.

The organization's members have worked industriously in securing permission of steamship and airline operators to place Bibles in their ships. Recently, the Gideons were given permission by the Mikado to extend their work into Japan. Local branches have regular meetings. In Boston, the Camp, as it is called, meets the first Sunday of every month.

## What's Going On in the Arts

### Twentieth Century Club

Through June decorative motifs and pictures by Charles Johnson are being shown at the Twentieth Century Club.

Motives range from abstract to thematic design. Mr. Johnson is a decorator in his pictorial outlook and whatever comes under his hand seems to be translated into the ornamental. When he paints the human face or figure, he uses it as a point of departure, as a means of evolving an amusing or fantastic design which proceeds from the oval shape of the head, the linear character of the face. The design ramifies, flows to and fro, enlarges, shrinks as though it were prompted by some urge to progress in an orderly but entertaining fashion. Mr. Johnson in the many exhibits gives us an opportunity to see how the fantasy is built up. He lets himself go in arabesques and swirls, thus inducing a sense of movement away from some center. To lighten interest he interrupts flat surfaces with mottling and other textured effects.

The textile designs are particularly interesting because of an apparent adherence to dynamic symmetry. There is not a single textile design that lacks vitality and a feeling of organic growth.

Moving in the direction of the descriptive, Mr. Johnson always visualizes in terms of stylization. Two panoramic vistas, "This Boston of Mine" and "This New York of Mine," pack neatly together the characteristic features of these large cities. Mr. Johnson once again uses the theme with all its magnitude as a point of departure, transforming the realistic views which we know so well into fanciful and remote cities.

### Hartford Rose Gardener Honored With Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22—Theodore Wirth of Minneapolis, who 40 years ago founded the Elizabeth Park rose gardens in this city, was honored yesterday by the City of Hartford and by the American Rose Society at a ceremony in the gardens he laid out.

Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy conferred on Mr. Wirth the City medal which Hartford has given on rare occasions to distinguished persons. The Rose Society, opening its annual meeting here, presented a gold medal to Mr. Wirth.

## New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

and Development Commission has just published a 48-page booklet on farming in New Hampshire. The booklet points out what are considered to be neglected crops, the length of growing seasons in various sections, and leading crops. The book contains a list of the various agencies that may be called on for information and the type of information they are in a position to furnish.

### Forest Resources

A complete survey of forest resources and annual forest growth of northern New Hampshire and Vermont in conjunction with the expansion program of Forest Products Association, Inc., a co-operative forest products marketing agency owned by the farmers of the section, is being conducted. The survey will show the stand of various types and quality of wood, the anticipated annual yield, and the location and ownership of the various plots. As the program of the co-operative calls for harvesting on the basis of sustained yield so that the forests will be maintained and increase in value, the study will serve to furnish accurate information as to the annual volume that may be expected. In the past the co-operative marketed unprocessed forest products, but under its expansion program it would increase its activities by serving farmers over a wider area and by manufacturing wood products. These products would be offered to farmers and would be sold to various consumer co-operatives located in various parts of the country. Under this plan the farmers would share in the profit of wood products until they reached the retailers.

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

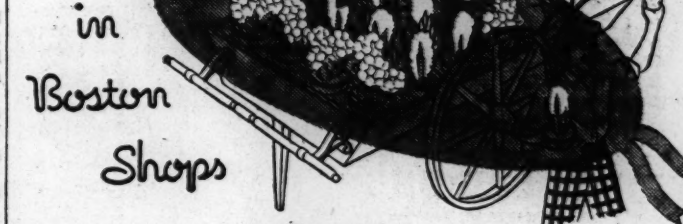
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these news items. The Monitor Views the News is published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each month. These news items are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule  
Connecticut  
New London—Week days, no regular time assigned, WLNC, 1500kc.

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 23  
12:00 WORL 920kc  
12:45 WMEX 1500kc  
3:00 WORL 920kc  
6:00 WMEX 1500kc  
10:45 WMEX 1500kc  
Shortwave  
3:30 WIXK 9.57mc  
6:00 WIXK 9.57mc  
6:00 WIXAL 11.79mc

## Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To tan, or not to tan . . . that is the question. Whether it's better to tan than to look like a lily. And the answer to this question (which we might in a factitious moment call a burning question!) is entirely up to you. Because if you have no desire to look like a young Indian; then you don't have to. But if you do . . . then you can, and very easily.

Personally we think we did right well by ourselves in two days with a "cream-colored" liquid called "Tan" . . . which, if used as per the simple directions, will prevent the awful looking sunburn stage you usually think you have to go through in order to reach the desired color. In fact, it's supposed not only to do this, but also to prevent the development of anything other than a lovely golden tan . . . which is what you asked for. Or isn't it? It doesn't require a "burn" for it spreads very easily. Furthermore, although you can of course wash it off, a salt-water ducking won't rinse it off . . . so you won't have to keep replacing it after swims. And it's a local product, to be found at Jordan's and Filene's for 75 cents.

couple of other department stores around town, too. It's full enough to fit over your head without destroying the wave, it comes far back on the neck, and it has enough normal stretch to it to adapt it to your individual needs. Around 50 cents.

### Here's an Attractive Three-Piece Play suit

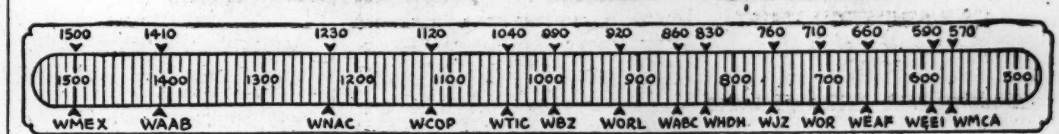
We happened to see a little girl in the act of showing off her three-piece play suit to her playmates while she was walking along the street yesterday. Out in the country it was a real treat to see her. All to be proud, so proud, in fact, that we sort of felt sorry because the other girls weren't wearing them. They seemed so completely absorbed with the idea. That's probably why we happened to notice her. Her inexpensive set when we were in town in the afternoon. Ever so gay and colorful, of course, with its one-piece play-suit, first of all. Then over this goes a most interesting little wrap-around dirndl skirt that has a Loxley fringe. All to be topped with a matching peasant hanky around her curls. The sort of thing that children can wear almost anywhere. And they cost but \$1.15 complete.

### A Handy Coat For Summer Uses

Despite the fact that summer months seem to warn that you sometimes wonder why you even have to wear clothes . . . there comes a time when you need the coat you neglected to buy "because you thought you wouldn't need it!" Somebody suggests a night ride into the cool country, with you and yours in the rumble seat, or you're suddenly invited up-country for the week-end, where the nights are definitely cooler than the days. And come to think of it somebody might even remember to ask you out on the "week-end" (which you would feel) So we suggest, as a note of preparation, Filene's summer classic . . . the reefer type, good coat. In all wool soft tweed. In white, navy, black, beige, rose, and blue. Wide lapels, silk pockets, and buttons. \$12.95.

Janet Treat.  
A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature.

## The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface) (Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 590kc-WBZ-303m                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1230kc-WNAC-244m                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1410kc-WAAB-213m                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1500kc-WMEX-200m                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| 5:00 The Boston Hour<br>5:15 The Boston Hour<br>5:30 The Boston Hour<br>5:45 Comment; music<br>6:00 News; sportshots<br>6:15 Popeye; sketch<br>6:30 Boake Carter, news<br>6:45 "Lum and Abner"<br>7:00 "Across the Table"<br>7:15 "The Word Game"<br>7:30 "Living History"<br>7:45 Barry Wood's Orch. | 5:00 Dance Interlude; news<br>5:15 "Don Winslow"; sketch<br>5:30 "The Singing Lady"<br>5:45 Comment; music<br>6:00 News; sportshots<br>6:15 Popeye; sketch<br>6:30 Boake Carter, news<br>6:45 "Lum and Abner"<br>7:00 "Across the Table"<br>7:15 "The Word Game"<br>7:30 "Living History"<br>7:45 Barry Wood's Orch. | 5:00 Top Hatters; orchestra<br>5:15 Top Hatters; orchestra<br>5:30 Top Hatters; orchestra<br>5:45 Little Orphan Annie<br>6:00 News; sportshots<br>6:15 Popeye; sketch<br>6:30 Boake Carter, news<br>6:45 "Lum and Abner"<br>7:00 "Across the Table"<br>7:15 "The Word Game"<br>7:30 "Living History"<br>7:45 Barry Wood's Orch. | 5:00 Sport reports<br>5:15 Sport reports<br>5:30 Sport reports<br>5:45 Sport reports<br>6:00 News; sportshots<br>6:15 Popeye; sketch<br>6:30 Boake Carter, news<br>6:45 "Lum and Abner"<br>7:00 "Across the Table"<br>7:15 "The Word Game"<br>7:30 "Living History"<br>7:45 Barry Wood's Orch. | 5:00 Sport reports<br>5:15 Sport reports<br>5:30 Sport reports<br>5:45 Sport reports<br>6:00 News; sportshots<br>6:15 Popeye; sketch<br>6:30 Boake Carter, news<br>6:45 "Lum and Abner"<br>7:00 "Across the Table"<br>7:15 "The Word Game"<br>7:30 "Living History"<br>7:45 Barry Wood's Orch. |

### Thursday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        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                                               | 1500kc-WMEX-200m                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        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| 7:00 Popular variety<br>7:15 Popular variety<br>7:30 Popular variety<br>7:45 News Service<br>8:00 Forecasts; music<br>8:15 "The Word Game"<br>8:30 Radio Almanac<br>8:45 "Tunes"; music<br>9:00 Kitchen of the Air<br>9:15 Kitchen of the Air<br>9:30 "Joyce Jordan"<br>9:45 Bachelor Children<br>10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch<br>10:15 Myrt and Marge<br>10:30 "The Word Game"<br>10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.<br>11:00 Mary Lee Taylor<br>11:15 "The Word Game"<br>11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.<br>11:45 "Aunt Jenny"<br>12:00 Commentator<br>12:15 "The Word Game"<br>12:30 Helen Trent<br>12:45 "The Word Game"<br>1:00 "The Goldbergs"<br>1:15 "Vic and Sade"<br>1:30 "The Word Game"<br>1:45 Hymn recital<br>2:00 News Service<br>2:15 "The Word Game"<br>2:30 "The Word Game"<br>2:45 "The Word Game"<br>3:00 Ray Block's Orch.<br>3:15 "The Word Game"<br>3:30 U. S. Army Band<br>3:45 "The Word Game"<br>4:00 C. 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Will They  
Look as Well  
on Labor Day  
as on the Fourth of July?

Merchants who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor have a first-rate program for making your Summer clothes look well all Summer. It's called the Balanced Wardrobe. You'll call it common sense. The idea is to have at least five Summer outfits, each of a different type. Then they all get kinder treatment, rest between wearings, and avoid too many trips to the laundry or the tailor's iron. This way, too, you always have a fresh suit handy when you need it.

Scan the Monitor for department stores, men's clothiers, and tailors. Ask these advertisers about the sound economy and clothes distinction of the Balanced Wardrobe.



## In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

600 shares of common stock would be purchased by the Boston Metropolitan District at not more than \$60 a share and the lines continued thereafter as a function of government.

Senator Hollis declared that the question was sufficiently important to be referred to the voters, since the voters had had nothing to say on the issue for several years. He could not understand, however, why the Board of Public Trustees of the railway, after years of strong opposition to complete public ownership, should suddenly throw their influence against continuation of the lines under public supervision only.

That point was clarified by Edward E. Whiting, chairman of the Board of Public Trustees, who said that this year, because of continued annual deficits, the financial problems of the road have become unbearable. Economy was the reason cited by Willis B. Downey, Chief Counsel of the Elevated, for the clamor for government ownership. By purchase of the outstanding stock, he said, the 5 per cent guarantee dividend could be eliminated and bonds substituted at a lower interest rate for an estimated saving of \$800,000 a year in interest payments. Senator Hollis doubted if govern-

ment ownership would prove as economical as private management. To which Mr. Downey pointed out that the road is practically owned by the public now, which holds \$60,000,000 in company bonds and \$7,000,000 invested in rapid transit facilities. The company's private stake was estimated at \$18,000,000 in bonds and \$23,800,000 in common stock.

At the behest of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the legislative agent of the City renewed the Mayor's plea that nothing be done on the question until after an up-to-date study had been made of the lines and their valuations.

## Film Producer Luncheon Guest

The independent exhibitors have no problem and there is no need for the Neely-Pettengill Bill to outlaw block booking and blind selling of motion pictures, according to James R. Granger, recently elected President of Republic Pictures, who was the honor guest at a luncheon held in the Hotel Statler yesterday. The affair, tendered by Herman Rifkin, president of Republic Pictures Corporation of New England, was attended by more than 100 New England exhibitors and members of the press. The new Republic official was warmly received.

Interviewed before luncheon, Mr. Granger, whose career has already included official positions with Universal and 20th-Fox picture corporations, expressed an extremely sanguine view of business in general. He thinks that when people refer to box-office declines they don't mean that any depression exists but merely that profits are less than those of last year. He regrets cycles in the movies but feels they are necessary "because the public wants them." He agrees with Martin Quigley, picture publicist, that the primary function of the films is to entertain but doesn't object if an idea sneaks in here and there unobserved.

Mr. Granger believes that "everybody is trying to make the best picture they can," that pictures should be "clean and wholesome" and that Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, "has done a great job for the industry." He favors competition but insists that block booking is the only way picture production can be financed on a large scale.

He also said that Republic's next big release—and one of its most ambitious productions to date—will be "Army Girl," a \$500,000 effort starring Preston Foster and Madge Evans. It will be seen hereabouts in July. For its 1938-39 season, the company will make 31 features, 24 westerns, and four serials.

## Velvet Company Signs C. I. O. Pact

Maintenance of present wage scales is provided in a union contract renewed for another year between the American Velvet Company, Stonington, Conn., and the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., the union announced today.

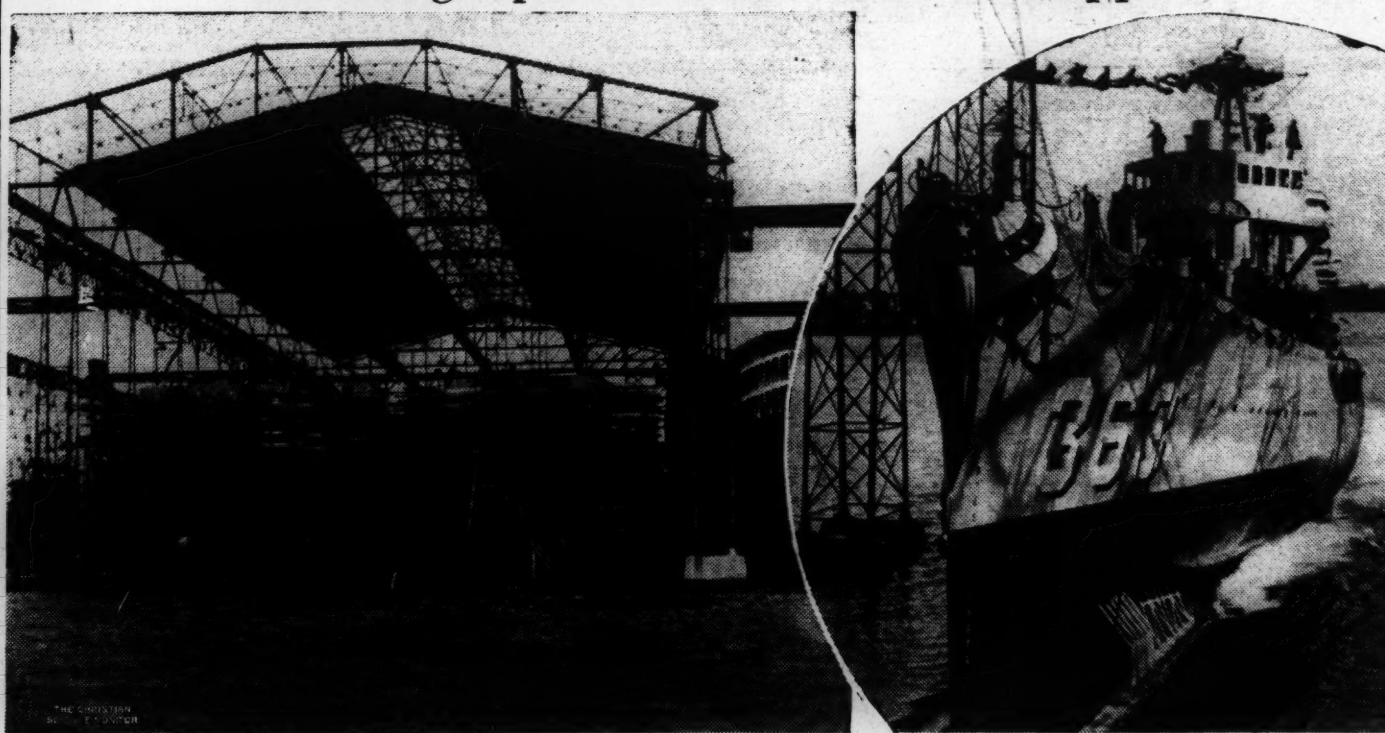
The contract provides for arbitration, the hiring of help through the union, a 40-hour week, time-and-a-half pay for overtime work and other benefits, according to Frank J. Manning, assistant regional director of the T. W. O. C.

## Cambridge Plans \$3,000,000 Works

The Cambridge City Council last night approved an eight-point program calling for the expenditure of almost \$3,000,000 for an extensive public works program entailing new construction. Confirmation of the eight projects resulted in Mayor Lyons submitting his program to officials in Washington today. The action of the Council, after the Mayor established a precedent by appearing personally before the Council to request its support, will result in a Federal grant of 45 per cent if the projects are approved in Washington.

The projects include construction of an addition to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, an addition to the Webster School, construction of a municipal incinerator, an addition to the Cambridge High and Latin School, construction of a municipal garage, a maternity hospital, and a

## 'Straining Upon the Start,' and Unslipped



Wide World  
In the Day's Work at the Shipyards, Quincy, Mass.  
Left—Three Vessels Waiting to Take the Water. Right—U. S. Destroyer Balch, as It Left the Ways

## Bay State Senate Votes Suspension Of Employee Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

public parking garage in Central Square as well as a new public library in East Cambridge. Councilor Henry D. Winslow stated he was opposed to some of the proposed projects despite the fact that "Washington wants us to put men to work. It is false economy when we raise our debt burden in the tax rate and increase our maintenance costs over the years," he said.

The Council also appropriated \$300,000 for public welfare in the form of an emergency bond issue payable within 10 years. As the city tax rate has already been announced, the expenditure is not included in the city debt for the year and thereby results in a technical saving of more than \$2 on the current rate.

With wire tangled in the propeller, the New Bedford drifter Anastasia E. is hove to 125 miles east of Provincetown, awaiting arrival of the Coast Guard patrol boat Thetis, which was today ordered to assist the disabled drifter. The Thetis is expected to tow the craft to the nearest port after contact is made, probably late today.

## Fishing Craft Disabled Off Cape

With wire tangled in the propeller, the New Bedford drifter Anastasia E. is hove to 125 miles east of Provincetown, awaiting arrival of the Coast Guard patrol boat Thetis, which was today ordered to assist the disabled drifter. The Thetis is expected to tow the craft to the nearest port after contact is made, probably late today.

Following the defeat of the measure by the narrow margin of one vote, a move was immediately made to reconsider. This move was itself rejected on a roll call by a tally of 104-101.

Yesterday was a poor legislative day for Boston, for on two occasions bills providing financial relief for the City received adverse treatment.

First, the House of Representatives killed a bill under which the State would pay \$100,000 toward reducing the annual deficit incurred in operating the Summer Tunnel. The annual deficit approximates \$500,000. The legislation, sponsored by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, was killed by a vote of 118 to 96 as the out-of-Boston Representatives banded against the proposal.

Second, Governor Hurley vetoed a bill transferring from the Metropolitan District to the State highway fund the annual \$500,000 cost of maintaining Metropolitan District Commission boulevards. This measure was proposed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditure, a legislative body charged with the task of reducing the financial load on the District. Boston pays the major share of Metropolitan District Commission expenses.

For Housing Grants  
Meanwhile the House of Representatives passed to be engrossed by a 153-54 roll call vote legislation through which Massachusetts communities would become eligible to receive Federal low-cost housing grants. Governor Hurley recently urged passage of the bill in a special message calling attention to the \$31,000,000 in housing money earmarked for Massachusetts in Washington. He pointed out that the bill was necessary before Massachusetts would receive any of these grants.

The legislation allows cities and towns to enter into agreements with local housing authorities by which the communities would accept a service charge in lieu of taxes. The service charge would not exceed the average of the tax on the property for the three years prior to improvement of the land through housing construction.

In addition old buildings must be eliminated to erect new housing projects. This provision thus requires the work to be of a slum clearance nature. Persons renting suites in the projects must be earning no more than five times the rental cost. The new project must contain no more suites than the old building on the site.

Governor Hurley during the day signed a bill providing for re-registration of all Massachusetts voters after the November elections. The new registration lists would go into effect Jan. 1, 1940. The legislation provides for the establishment of a system of identification cards to reduce the possibility of fraudulent voting.

## Mediterranean Fish

More than 400 species of fish have been observed in the Mediterranean Sea.

## Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only  
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy  
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship    | Sailing              | Due                       | Mail Closes     |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Georgic      | June 25              | Southampton July 3        | June 24 8:00 pm |
|              |                      | Australia and New Zealand | June 25 8:00 am |
| Manulani     | Sailing              | Boston                    | Mail Closes     |
| Niagara      | San Francisco July 5 | Boston June 30 4:00 pm    | June 30 8:30 pm |
|              | Victoria July 6      | Boston July 1 4:00 pm     | July 1 8:30 pm  |
|              |                      | China and Japan           | Mail Closes     |
| Pres. Wilson | Sailing              | Boston                    | Mail Closes     |
|              | San Francisco July 1 | Boston June 26 4:00 pm    | June 26 8:30 pm |

## Fore River Shipyard Orders Put 4,800 Skilled Men in Jobs

Lord Kelvin's dictum that "the life and soul of science is its practical application," seems borne out by the number of new things, new jobs, new factories, new industries flourishing today in the northeastern United States whose business progress can be traced directly to research. A staff writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has investigated representative industrial plants and associated research laboratories. This is the seventh of eight articles.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
QUINCY, Mass., June 22—Business is booming in New England shipyards. Construction is more than double that of last year, and that goes for the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. More than 4,800 men are back at their jobs; and should the necessity for capacity production arise, there's room for 3,000 more.

Above, in the mold loft, naval architects and marine engineers are laying down plans for a new plane carrier, a sister ship to the Yorktown; two destroyers; three Panama ships, cargo vessels for the Maritime Commission; and a cruiser. The mold loft is large, with room enough for several city blocks, but every inch of space is used. There, Fore River's ships are planned and drawn on the floor, actual size.

Below, 8- and 10-ton cranes whine and hum the way about like giant daddy longlegs, a fistful of boiler plates or angle irons or steel beams clutched close to the body. Steel workers take the molds or templates patterned actual size in the mold loft, and transform them into metal parts.

Seated at the controls of a several-ton punch, a skilled technician shunts steel plates around on a movable table as though they were sheets of paper, punching holes through them for rivets as easily as giant daddy longlegs, a fistful of boiler plates or angle irons or steel beams clutched close to the body. Steel workers take the molds or templates patterned actual size in the mold loft, and transform them into metal parts.

Designers today know beforehand just what is needed to achieve best results or desired goals for all types of vessels. There is a surprisingly small difference between the lines of a roller and those of a comparatively stable vessel, and lack of stability leads to trouble.

"Many ship owners wonder why the cost of building a ship is so high," he said. "The truth is that no two ships are exactly alike, and the owner is frequently more fussy about details than a lady buying a hat. All of which means there is much experimental philosophy in each ship."

Fore River maintains an apprenticeship system of some 200 odd boys on a four-year course of instruction in ship building. When they finish, they should have a working knowledge of the whole industry and they should be skilled workmen on several operations. A high school education is required for admittance, allowing them to go on with mechanical drawing and higher mathematics. To date, 70 per cent of all former Fore River apprentices are now employed with the company. The school was started in 1914.

## Children to Get Free Rides to Cape

The Cape Cod Steamship Company will establish something new in ocean excursion travel tomorrow when the steamer Steel Pier will carry children under 12 years of age free of charge on the trip to Provincetown and return. Children's Day is introduced and will be repeated each Thursday for the balance of the season, according to Paul E. Thurlow, treasurer of the company. But each child must be accompanied by an adult. Except on children's day, full fare is collected for every passenger.

The company aims to please the youngsters of today as the adult passengers of tomorrow, and arranged for announcements over the loudspeaker system on board, as to historic facts about the harbor, islands and points of interest seen from the deck as the vessel steams to the eastward. Deck games are available to the children, too.

## Tonnage Pays Dues

James Paige, superintendent of the machine shops, finds there's a fascination about ship building that no other business can boast. "Once a ship builder always a ship builder," says he, who went to sea as a boy,

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James Paige, superintendent of the machine shops, finds there's a fascination about ship building that no other business can boast. "Once a ship builder always a ship builder," says he, who went to sea as a boy,

## Goodwin Sharply Criticizes Woman Judge of Quincy Court

Massachusetts' chief critic of the judiciary, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today was embroiled in a new judicial controversy following his sharp criticism of Mrs. Gertrude R. Halloran, who recently was appointed by Governor Hurley as Associate Justice of the Quincy district court.

Mr. Goodwin charged it was "impossible" to obtain convictions in automobile cases tried before her "no matter how convincing the evidence" and stated that the police of Quincy, Weymouth and Randolph were "disgusted" with her disposition of automobile cases.

The Goodwin attack came as he revealed he had suspended the licenses of eight drivers, four of whom Mrs. Halloran found not guilty of drunken driving and four of whom were acquitted of charges of operating in a dangerous manner.

Judge Replies  
Mrs. Halloran immediately answered, "Arrest is not conviction. I shall continue to call them as I see them."

"I believe that I am under oath to find a defendant guilty or not guilty in accordance with the evidence presented in the case before me. The Registrar should remember that in a criminal case the defendant must be proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt."

"I was the one to hear the evidence and it was my province alone to pass upon the evidence which was presented before me."

The Registrar stated: "Complaints have been coming to my office that it is impossible to get a conviction before Mrs. Justice Halloran, no matter how convincing the evidence is."

Not Court Criticism  
"I hope that it will not be understood that this is a criticism of the courts, because at present, with this single exception, the State's courts are doing wonderful work. There probably isn't a judiciary in the entire country that is equal to that of Massachusetts in disposing of motor vehicle cases."

"These eight cases are only a few of those in which I have taken action in recent months, following requests by Randolph and Quincy police, because of the situation in the Quincy court."

Mr. Goodwin stated that one of his inspectors reported that the police of Quincy, Weymouth and Randolph are disgusted with the Quincy court situation and that hereafter they will take automobile cases to the Registry of Motor Vehicles for action.

Police Chief Patrick T. McDonnell of Randolph, however, said that he would continue to do business with the court and that he does not wish to get into any controversy with it.

Goodwin Comments  
Commenting on Mrs. Justice Halloran's statement this morning Mr. Goodwin made the following statement:

"I have one report from Police Chief Avery of Quincy which indicates two things: first, that Mrs. Justice Halloran's statement, that she heard the facts and I did not, is not true; and second, the reported interview from Chief Avery which states that he will continue to try cases in the Quincy Court is at variance with what he said to me in a signed statement."

"Here is what Chief Avery says with regard to a very bad case of careless and reckless driving: 'On May 9, 1938, Sergeant Mullin, after completing his investigation into this accident, made application to Lawrence W. Lyons, clerk of the Quincy Court on complaints of negligent operation against both operators. Lyons signified his intention of

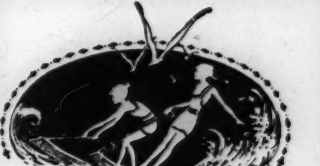
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## Business and Industry

# U.S. Official Says Baseless Anxiety Retards Recovery

**PITTSBURGH, June 22 (AP).—**Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said today the "fears and uncertainties expressed by business executives" concerning future developments in the relationship between Government and business "have become emotional barriers in the path of recovery."

In a speech prepared for delivery to the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Credit Men, he declared that the barriers are artificial because they are largely based on "fears which are frequently emotional rather than logical; because they are based on speculation of what may happen in the future rather than what is happening in the present."

Mr. Patterson asserted that the "historic mission" of the Federal Government has been "to preserve the conditions under which markets can operate fairly and freely—by preventing fraud, by outlawing any and all kinds of manipulation, and by preserving genuinely competitive conditions."

The Assistant Secretary said the "primary concern" of his department has been to "see our system of free, private enterprise work, and that is the primary concern of most businessmen today. None of us can deny that our economic system has not worked smoothly over long periods of time in the past."

Mr. Patterson said there was nothing "inherently undemocratic" in the use of Federal authority to establish rules governing economic liberty.

He referred to the wage and hour bill, recently enacted by Congress, and said the regulatory measures of the bill "do not regiment business"

but "serve as standards to protect the higher plane on which competition may freely operate. . . . Freedom of competition is not eliminated. It is merely confined within limits which many industrial leaders have declared essential if private

## Steel Operations Rise 2 Points To 28 P. C. Capacity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*  
**NEW YORK**—Steel operations during the past week in the United States advanced 2 points to 28 per cent of mill capacity and was the first time since late March that the national rate has gained in two con-

More important than this modest strengthening of mill schedules is a growing feeling that business generally this summer will not be so slack as expected and that foundation for a fair measure of recovery

This week the steel industry notes a strengthening of the scrap market, with the Iron Age composite price 25 cents higher at \$11.25 (the first advance in 20 weeks); it received the first order for steel for 1939 automobiles, found that many

buyers inactive since early spring are back in the market, and reported that bookings for most companies are running 10 per cent or more ahead of May.

growing diversification of outlets for the mills and scattered gains in production with the Wheeling-Weirton area up three points to 43 per cent, Chicago up a point to 24½, Youngstown up four points to 27, and Detroit up 10 points to 29½. Cleveland-Lorain district schedules slipped a point to 22 while Birm-

What effect price concessions are having on new business is uncertain. Illustrating the highly competitive nature of the steel industry, prices for some products are subject to concessions. Following the recent reduction of \$3 a ton in galvanized sheets, drum stock sheets

The price structure faces a further period of testing. This is in direct contrast to the situation in non-ferrous metals, where effects of new

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| 1936 |      |        | 1937 |      |     | 1938 |      |     |
|------|------|--------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| Low  | Last | Chg    | Low  | Last | Chg | Low  | Last | Chg |
| 9%   | 9½%  | +      | 15%  | 15%  | 0   | 15%  | 15%  | 0   |
| -19% | 20½% | +      | 24%  | 24%  | 0   | 24%  | 24%  | 0   |
| 93   | 93   | 0      | 13½% | 13½% | 0   | 13½% | 13½% | 0   |
| 93   | 93   | +1½%   | 3%   | 3½%  | ½%  | 3%   | 3½%  | ½%  |
| 98%  | 98½% | +      | 13½% | 13½% | 0   | 13½% | 13½% | 0   |
| 1%   | 1%   | 0      | 13½% | 13½% | 0   | 13½% | 13½% | 0   |
| 1%   | 1½%  | Jun 21 | 85   | 77½% | 0   | 85   | 77½% | 0   |
|      |      |        | 12½% | 8    | 0   | 12½% | 8    | 0   |

|      |      |      |         |
|------|------|------|---------|
| 8%   | 5%   | 6%   | + 3%    |
| 7%   | 6%   | 7%   | + 3%    |
| 3%   | 3%   | 3%   | + 1%    |
| 81%  | 81%  | 81%  | Jun 3   |
| 4½%  | 4%   | 4½%  | + 1%    |
| 6%   | 6%   | 6%   | Jun 1 ½ |
| 23%  | 22½% | 22½% | + 3%    |
| 30%  | 30%  | 30%  |         |
| 3%   | 3%   | 3%   | + ½%    |
| 7½%  | 7½%  | 7½%  | + ½%    |
| 1½%  | 1½%  | 1½%  | — 3%    |
| 48%  | 47%  | 48%  | + 1%    |
| 10½% | 10%  | 10½% | + 3%    |
| 72½% | 69½% | 72½% | + 3½%   |
| 19½% | 19%  | 19½% | + 3%    |

|     |     |     |        |
|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 58  | 66  | 68  | +1     |
| 59  | 69  | 69  | +1½    |
| 21¼ | 20¾ | 21¼ | +½     |
| 8½  | 8½  | 8½  |        |
| 27¾ | 26¾ | 27  | +¾     |
| 8   | 8   | 8   | Jun 21 |
| 17  | 17  | 17  |        |
| 46¾ | 45  | 46¾ | +1¾    |
| 15  | 15  | 15  |        |

|     |     |     |        |
|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 3%  | 2%  | 3%  | + 2%   |
| 28% | 27% | 28% | + 1%   |
| 5%  | 5   | 5%  |        |
| 7%  | 7   | 7%  | + 1%   |
| 5   | 4%  | 5   |        |
| 30  | 30  | 30  | + 2    |
| 31% | 31% | 31% | + 1%   |
| 10% | 10  | 10  | + 1%   |
| 107 | 107 | 107 | Jun 9  |
| 4%  | 4½  | 4%  | + 1%   |
| 6%  | 6%  | 6%  | + 1%   |
| 70  | 70  | 70  | Jun 21 |
| %   | %   | %   | Jun 6  |

|        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | + 1 1/2 |
| 78     | 76     | 78     | + 1 3/4 |
| 5 3/4  | 5 3/4  | 5 3/4  | + 1/4   |
| 14     | 24     | 24     | Jun 20  |

|     |     |      |        |
|-----|-----|------|--------|
| 8½  | 18½ | 18½  | — ¾    |
| 5   | 4¾  | 5¼   | + ½    |
| 9   | 8½  | 8¾   | + ¼    |
| 60  | 60  | 60   | Jun 11 |
| 36½ | 35½ | 35½  |        |
| 5½  | 4¾  | 5¼   | + ¼    |
| 11  | 29¼ | 30½  | + ¾    |
| 70¼ | 68  | 69½  | + 2    |
| 35  | 61  | 65   | + 4¼   |
| 59  | 59  | 59   | Jun 17 |
| 18½ | 45¾ | 48   | + 1¾   |
| 11½ | 100 | 101½ | + 1¾   |
| 48  | 36  | 36   |        |
| 16  | 4¼  | 4¼   | + ¼    |

|       |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2     | + 1/2  |
| 3 3/4 | 3 3/4 | 3 3/4 | Jun 20 |
| 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| 4     | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | Jun 14 |
| 3/4   | 3/4   | 3/4   | + 1/2  |
| 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | - 1/2  |

|       |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | — 1/4  |
| 6 3/4 | 18 3/4 | 18 3/4 | + 1/2  |
| 2     | 32     | 32     | — 1/2  |
| 5     | 15     | 15     | + 1    |
| 3 3/4 | 3 3/4  | 3 3/4  | + 1/2  |
| 3     | 22 1/4 | 23     | + 1    |
| 1     | 101    | 101    | Jun 10 |

|    |     |     |        |
|----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1% | 1%  | 1%  | Jun 17 |
| 2% | 2%  | 2%  | Jun 21 |
| 7  | 7   | 7   |        |
| 5½ | 14% | 15½ | + ½    |
| 8  | 78  | 78  | Jun 21 |
| 7% | 37% | 37% | + ½    |
| 8½ | 18½ | 18½ | Jun 17 |
| 7½ | 63% | 7½  | ½      |

|    |     |     |     |    |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 3% | 13% | 13% | +   | 3% |
| 2% | 2%  | 2%  | +   | 3% |
| 5  | 35  | 35  | +   | 1½ |
| 5% | 5   | 5%  | ±   | 3% |
| 3% | 3%  | 3%  | +   | ¼  |
| 1  | 11  | 11  | Jun | 17 |
| 7  | 28% | 28% | —   | ½  |
| 5  | 14% | 15  | ±   | ½  |
| 16 | 21  | 21  | —   | ½  |

|    |     |     |        |
|----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1% | 33  | 24% | + ¼    |
| 1% | 1%  | 1%  | Jun 20 |
| 3% | 33  | 33  | + ½    |
| 5  | 75  | 75  | Jun 13 |
| 4% | 13% | 14% | + ¼    |
| 3% | 3%  | 3%  | + ¾    |
| 5  | 6   | 6   | Jun 21 |
| ¾  | ¾   | ¾   | - ½    |
| 2  | 2   | 2   | + ½    |

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 23% | 24  | + 1 |
| 20% | 21½ | +1¼ |
| 80  | 83% | +3% |
| 18  | 18½ | + ¼ |
| 13% | 13% | - ¼ |
| 26  | 26  |     |
| 18% | 19% | +1% |
| 81½ | 81½ | +7% |

|        | 40     | 40     | June 21 |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 13 1/4 | 13 1/4 | 13 1/4 | June 14 |
| 8 1/2  | 8 1/2  | 9      | + 1/2   |
| 7 1/2  | 8 1/2  | 7 1/2  | + 1/2   |
| 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  | + 1/2   |
| 13 1/4 | 13 1/4 | 13 1/4 | + 1/2   |
| 2 1/2  | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2  | + 1/2   |
| 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |         |
| 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2   |

|     |     |      |
|-----|-----|------|
| 4   | 4%  | + 3% |
| 38½ | 40½ | + 3  |
| 13¾ | 14½ | + ½  |
| 43½ | 44¾ | + 1½ |
| 16  | 16% | + 7% |
| 39  | 39  | + 2  |
| 31¾ | 31¾ | + 3¾ |
| 68¾ | 70¼ | + ¾  |

|     |     |        |
|-----|-----|--------|
| 26% | 27% | + 1½   |
| 12  | 12½ | + ½    |
| 13½ | 13% | + ½    |
| 34  | 36  | + 2    |
| 70% | 70% | M'y 23 |
| 15  | 15% | - ½    |
| 12½ | 13  | + ½    |
| 22% | 22% | - ½    |

64 19 84 23 84 +5 84  
11 1 1/2 1 1/2 Cash

plus extra or extras;  
(f) payable in stock;  
(k) accumulated divi-

last price. It signifies  
ied on the Stock Ex-

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**r Stocks**

Bid Asked

|               |        |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| &D \$1 1/2 pf | 9      | 12     |
| akefield      | ..     | 10     |
| \$1.12 1/2 h  | 16     | 19     |
| E pf \$2 f    | 18 1/2 | ..     |
| tores \$1 a   | 16 1/2 | ..     |
| A \$3 1/2 h   | 98     | 103    |
| H \$2.25 h    | 10 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| ck Mfg        | 7      | 9 1/2  |
| na Mills      | 4      | 6      |
| C P \$1 1/2 h | ..     | 50     |

|              |        |        |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| fig          | 7 1/2  | 10     |
| ket \$3      | 39 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Stm \$5.50 h | 38     | 39     |
| Mfg \$5.50 h | 27     | 32     |
| ile \$1.20 a | 28     | 31     |
| Mls \$7.75 h | 11     | 14     |
| Rpf \$4 h n  | 47     | 53     |
| cRR \$10 f   | 35     | 45     |
| s & mW       | 5 1/2  |        |
| Mill \$1 f   | 18     | 20 1/2 |

|              |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|
| ell \$2.25 h | 5  | 7  |
| Mf \$5.50 h  | 21 | 26 |
| fills \$4    | 28 | 32 |
| dus \$2.25 h | 11 | 13 |
| ope \$5      | 37 | 42 |
| d&I \$4 f    | 13 | 16 |
| Watch \$2 f  | 3  | 6  |
| A Mills      | 6  | 8  |
| Ym \$7 pf    | 89 | .. |

Paid in 1938. mDe-  
1938. nDeclared a

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**Stocks**

ork Bank Stocks  
Mid. Ashes

|         | 1974    | 1975    |
|---------|---------|---------|
| NT (SF) | 44      | 46      |
| Trust   | 42%     | 44%     |
| Trust   | 75      | 78      |
| Over    | 82%     | 85%     |
| ional   | 29%     | 31%     |
| Bk & Tr | 39      | 41      |
|         | 24 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| al      | 115     | 118     |
| ange    | 44 1/2  | 46 1/2  |
| uat.    | 187 1/2 | 187 1/2 |

|               |      |      |
|---------------|------|------|
| onal          | 1583 | 1615 |
| Trust         | 218  | 222  |
| st            | 10%  | 12%  |
| n             | 16%  | 18%  |
| Trust         | 81%  | 84%  |
| ers           | 33%  | 35%  |
| onal          | 24%  | 26%  |
| tee & Tr      | 5%   | 7%   |
| n Bank Stocks |      |      |

|         | Bid | Asked |
|---------|-----|-------|
| p & Tr* | 290 |       |
| onal    | 38% | 38%   |
|         | 340 | 388   |
| ockland | 57  | 57    |
| hawmut  | 23% | 24%   |
| Trust*  | 400 | ..    |
| ust     | 187 | ..    |
| ational | 122 | 129   |
| st Tr*  | 355 | 379   |

to directors of bank.



Associated Press Quotations

Associated Press Quotations

# Utilities Get Only 16 P. C. of Money Need From Issues

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

**NEW YORK**—The sale of new securities during the past five years raised less than 16 per cent of the funds for new construction in the electric power and light industry, the remainder being obtained largely by withholding earnings, using cash from retirement reserves and selling treasury securities and reducing cash and other surplus funds, but this policy could not be followed for long if utility construction becomes active, according to M. G. Robinson, of Stone & Webster and Belger, Inc., in the June issue of the Stone & Webster Bulletin. A large program of expansion can be financed only by raising much new capital, he says.

## Financing Easy

"Financing by the sale of new securities is relatively easy for conservatively capitalized electric utility companies, but the Federal or municipal competition, Mr. Robinson states, "but it has been difficult or impossible for them to market equity securities for nearly six years. This has not been ameliorated by the recent offer of the Stone & Webster Finance Corporation to extend loans secured by senior securities. It is not serious when expenditures for new facilities are small, but when large expenditures are being made, it is necessary for the utility to obtain a substantial part of the funds by the sale of equity securities if a well balanced capital structure is to be maintained.

"In the five years beginning with 1933, the electric power and light industry spent only \$1,215,000,000 for new construction, with an average annual rate of about one-third that prevailing in the preceding decade," Mr. Robinson points out that only \$187,500,000 of this five-year total was obtained from the sale of new securities, and less than 1/5 of 1 per cent was raised by the sale of preferred and common stock.

## Margin Profits Less

"If the dearth of equity money should be prolonged into a period of active construction, and necessary funds be obtained largely from the sale of senior obligations," Mr. Robinson continues, "the ratio of senior to equity securities would be so changed as to impair the value of the senior obligations. In that event the utility industry would be greatly handicapped in obtaining its plant and providing good service to its customers."

The utilities' diminishing margin of profits, the result of lower rates, higher costs of labor and materials, and greater taxes, together with the threat to the industry of Federal assistance for competing systems, has influenced the market for utility common stocks so that they are selling at abnormally low levels in relation to their earnings, Mr. Robinson states.

## With Improved Outlook

resulting from co-operation between Government officials and utility executives the equity securities would again become attractive to investors. When credit becomes available so that expansion may be soundly financed, the industry will be able to undertake a construction program that will make an important contribution to general economic recovery."

## Business Personalities

Frank R. Shepard of Lexington, Mass., has been elected a director of General Baking Company to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Frederic H. Frazier. Mr. Shepard had previously been a member of the Board of Directors, a member of the Executive Committee of the Board, Vice-President, and manager of the company's Charlestown, Boston, plant.

## Francis P. Gallagher of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Francis P. Gallagher of Kidder, Peabody & Co. has been elected to the presidency of the Municipal Bond Club of New York. Mr. Gallagher, who succeeds Emil C. Trust, is the seventh president of the club. Other officers elected for the ensuing year were H. Albert Ascher of R. W. Pressprich & Co., Vice-President, and Thomas F. McEntee of Adams, Wentworth & Co., Inc., secretary-treasurer.

## H. Hentz & Co. has announced

the establishment of a planned-investment department with Frederic M. McClelland as manager.

## Directors of the Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Geril A. member of the board to fill a vacancy. He is an officer of Geril & Co. and a director in several corporations.

## Farr Alpaca Shows Net Loss

Report of the Farr Alpaca Company of Holbrook for fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, shows a net loss of \$2,350,589 after taxes, depreciation, extraordinary charges for rearmament and rehabilitation of plant machinery, loss on sales of machinery, and expense of property not operated. This compares with a net loss in the year ended April 30, 1937, of \$2,127,702 and a net loss in the year preceding that of \$2,212,371.

## Shawmut Bank Investment Trust

Shawmut Bank Investment Trust reports for the three months ended May 31, 1938, dividend income of \$15,751 after administrative expenses and interest on junior notes. There was an income deduction of \$30,000 from the sale of securities, a loss of \$110,000, cash and securities at cost valued at \$1,515,000 at May 31, 1938, or \$1,604,000 in excess of market value on that date.

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

## United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

| United States Government   |       |       |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| (Dollars and Thirty-second |       |       |
| Treasury                   |       |       |
| Sales in \$1000            |       | High  |
| 4 3/4% 45-47               | 110.2 | 110.1 |
| 1 3/4% 48-49               | 110.1 | 110.0 |
| 1 1/4% 50-51               | 110.0 | 109.9 |
| 1 1/4% 52-53               | 109.9 | 109.8 |
| 1 1/4% 54-55               | 109.8 | 109.7 |
| 1 1/4% 56-57               | 109.7 | 109.6 |
| 1 1/4% 58-59               | 109.6 | 109.5 |
| 1 1/4% 60-61               | 109.5 | 109.4 |
| 1 1/4% 62-63               | 109.4 | 109.3 |
| 1 1/4% 64-65               | 109.3 | 109.2 |
| 1 1/4% 66-67               | 109.2 | 109.1 |
| 1 1/4% 68-69               | 109.1 | 109.0 |
| 1 1/4% 70-71               | 109.0 | 108.9 |
| 1 1/4% 72-73               | 108.9 | 108.8 |
| 1 1/4% 74-75               | 108.8 | 108.7 |
| 1 1/4% 76-77               | 108.7 | 108.6 |
| 1 1/4% 78-79               | 108.6 | 108.5 |
| 1 1/4% 80-81               | 108.5 | 108.4 |
| 1 1/4% 82-83               | 108.4 | 108.3 |
| 1 1/4% 84-85               | 108.3 | 108.2 |
| 1 1/4% 86-87               | 108.2 | 108.1 |
| 1 1/4% 88-89               | 108.1 | 108.0 |
| 1 1/4% 90-91               | 108.0 | 107.9 |
| 1 1/4% 92-93               | 107.9 | 107.8 |
| 1 1/4% 94-95               | 107.8 | 107.7 |
| 1 1/4% 96-97               | 107.7 | 107.6 |
| 1 1/4% 98-99               | 107.6 | 107.5 |
| 1 1/4% 100-101             | 107.5 | 107.4 |
| 1 1/4% 102-103             | 107.4 | 107.3 |
| 1 1/4% 104-105             | 107.3 | 107.2 |
| 1 1/4% 106-107             | 107.2 | 107.1 |
| 1 1/4% 108-109             | 107.1 | 107.0 |
| 1 1/4% 110-111             | 107.0 | 106.9 |
| 1 1/4% 112-113             | 106.9 | 106.8 |
| 1 1/4% 114-115             | 106.8 | 106.7 |
| 1 1/4% 116-117             | 106.7 | 106.6 |
| 1 1/4% 118-119             | 106.6 | 106.5 |
| 1 1/4% 120-121             | 106.5 | 106.4 |
| 1 1/4% 122-123             | 106.4 | 106.3 |
| 1 1/4% 124-125             | 106.3 | 106.2 |
| 1 1/4% 126-127             | 106.2 | 106.1 |
| 1 1/4% 128-129             | 106.1 | 106.0 |
| 1 1/4% 130-131             | 106.0 | 105.9 |
| 1 1/4% 132-133             | 105.9 | 105.8 |
| 1 1/4% 134-135             | 105.8 | 105.7 |
| 1 1/4% 136-137             | 105.7 | 105.6 |
| 1 1/4% 138-139             | 105.6 | 105.5 |
| 1 1/4% 140-141             | 105.5 | 105.4 |
| 1 1/4% 142-143             | 105.4 | 105.3 |
| 1 1/4% 144-145             | 105.3 | 105.2 |
| 1 1/4% 146-147             | 105.2 | 105.1 |
| 1 1/4% 148-149             | 105.1 | 105.0 |
| 1 1/4% 150-151             | 105.0 | 104.9 |
| 1 1/4% 152-153             | 104.9 | 104.8 |
| 1 1/4% 154-155             | 104.8 | 104.7 |
| 1 1/4% 156-157             | 104.7 | 104.6 |
| 1 1/4% 158-159             | 104.6 | 104.5 |
| 1 1/4% 160-161             | 104.5 | 104.4 |
| 1 1/4% 162-163             | 104.4 | 104.3 |
| 1 1/4% 164-165             | 104.3 | 104.2 |
| 1 1/4% 166-167             | 104.2 | 104.1 |
| 1 1/4% 168-169             | 104.1 | 104.0 |
| 1 1/4% 170-171             | 104.0 | 103.9 |
| 1 1/4% 172-173             | 103.9 | 103.8 |
| 1 1/4% 174-175             | 103.8 | 103.7 |
| 1 1/4% 176-177             | 103.7 | 103.6 |
| 1 1/4% 178-179             | 103.6 | 103.5 |
| 1 1/4% 180-181             | 103.5 | 103.4 |
| 1 1/4% 182-183             | 103.4 | 103.3 |
| 1 1/4% 184-185             | 103.3 | 103.2 |
| 1 1/4% 186-187             | 103.2 | 103.1 |
| 1 1/4% 188-189             | 103.1 | 103.0 |
| 1 1/4% 190-191             | 103.0 | 102.9 |
| 1 1/4% 192-193             | 102.9 | 102.8 |
| 1 1/4% 194-195             | 102.8 | 102.7 |
| 1 1/4% 196-197             | 102.7 | 102.6 |
| 1 1/4% 198-199             | 102.6 | 102.5 |
| 1 1/4% 200-201             | 102.5 | 102.4 |
| 1 1/4% 202-203             | 102.4 | 102.3 |
| 1 1/4% 204-205             | 102.3 | 102.2 |
| 1 1/4% 206-207             | 102.2 | 102.1 |
| 1 1/4% 208-209             | 102.1 | 102.0 |
| 1 1/4% 210-211             | 102.0 | 101.9 |
| 1 1/4% 212-213             | 101.9 | 101.8 |
| 1 1/4% 214-215             | 101.8 | 101.7 |
| 1 1/4% 216-217             | 101.7 | 101.6 |
| 1 1/4% 218-219             | 101.6 | 101.5 |
| 1 1/4% 220-221             | 101.5 | 101.4 |
| 1 1/4% 222-223             | 101.4 | 101.3 |
| 1 1/4% 224-225             | 101.3 | 101.2 |
| 1 1/4% 226-227             | 101.2 | 101.1 |
| 1 1/4% 228-229             | 101.1 | 101.0 |
| 1 1/4% 230-231             | 101.0 | 100.9 |
| 1 1/4% 232-233             | 100.9 | 100.8 |
| 1 1/4% 234-235             | 100.8 | 100.7 |
| 1 1/4% 236-237             | 100.7 | 100.6 |
| 1 1/4% 238-239             | 100.6 | 100.5 |
| 1 1/4% 240-241             | 100.5 | 100.4 |
| 1 1/4% 242-243             | 100.4 | 100.3 |
| 1 1/4% 244-245             | 100.3 | 100.2 |
| 1 1/4% 246-247             | 100.2 | 100.1 |
| 1 1/4% 248-249             | 100.1 | 100.0 |
| 1 1/4% 250-251             | 100.0 | 99.9  |
| 1 1/4% 252-253             | 99.9  | 99.8  |
| 1 1/4% 254-255             | 99.8  | 99.7  |
| 1 1/4% 256-257             | 99.7  | 99.6  |
| 1 1/4% 258-259             | 99.6  | 99.5  |
| 1 1/4% 260-261             | 99.5  | 99.4  |
| 1 1/4% 262-263             | 99.4  | 99.3  |
| 1 1/4% 264-265             | 99.3  | 99.2  |
| 1 1/4% 266-267             | 99.2  | 99.1  |
| 1 1/4% 268-269             | 99.1  | 99.0  |
| 1 1/4% 270-271             | 99.0  | 98.9  |
| 1 1/4% 272-273             | 98.9  | 98.8  |
| 1 1/4% 274-275             | 98.8  | 98.7  |
| 1 1/4% 276-277             | 98.7  | 98.6  |
| 1 1/4% 278-279             | 98.6  | 98.5  |
| 1 1/4% 280-281             | 98.5  | 98.4  |
| 1 1/4% 282-283             | 98.4  | 98.3  |
| 1 1/4% 284-285             | 98.3  | 98.2  |
| 1 1/4% 286-287             | 98.2  | 98.1  |
| 1 1/4% 288-289             | 98.1  | 98.0  |
| 1 1/4% 290-291             | 98.0  | 97.9  |
| 1 1/4% 292-293             | 97.9  | 97.8  |
| 1 1/4% 294-295             | 97.8  | 97.7  |
| 1 1/4% 296-297             | 97.7  | 97.6  |
| 1 1/4% 298-299             | 97.6  | 97.5  |
| 1 1/4% 300-301             | 97.5  | 97.4  |
| 1 1/4% 302-303             | 97.4  | 97.3  |
| 1 1/4% 304-305             | 97.3  | 97.2  |
| 1 1/4% 306-307             | 97.2  | 97.1  |
| 1 1/4% 308-309             | 97.1  | 97.0  |
| 1 1/4% 310-311             | 97.0  | 96.9  |
| 1 1/4% 312-313             | 96.9  | 96.8  |
| 1 1/4% 314-315             | 96.8  | 96.7  |
| 1 1/4% 316-317             | 96.7  | 96.6  |
| 1 1/4% 318-319             | 96.6  | 96.5  |
| 1 1/4% 320-321             | 96.5  | 96.4  |
| 1 1/4% 322-323             | 96.4  | 96.3  |
| 1 1/4% 324-325             | 96.3  | 96.2  |
| 1 1/4% 326-327             | 96.2  | 96.1  |
| 1 1/4% 328-329             | 96.1  | 96.0  |
| 1 1/4% 330-331             | 96.0  | 95.9  |
| 1 1/4% 332-333             | 95.9  | 95.8  |
| 1 1/4% 334-335             | 95.8  | 95.7  |
| 1 1/4% 336-337             | 95.7  | 95.6  |
| 1 1/4% 338-339             | 95.6  | 95.5  |
| 1 1/4% 340-341             | 95.5  | 95.4  |
| 1 1/4% 342-343             | 95.4  | 95.3  |
| 1 1/4% 344-345             | 95.3  | 95.2  |
| 1 1/4% 346-347             | 95.2  | 95.1  |
| 1 1/4% 348-349             | 95.1  | 95.0  |
| 1 1/4% 350-351             | 95.0  | 94.9  |
| 1 1/4% 352-353             | 94.9  | 94.8  |
| 1 1/4% 354-355             | 94.8  | 94.7  |
| 1 1/4% 356-357             | 94.7  | 94.6  |
| 1 1/4% 358-359             | 94.6  | 94.5  |
| 1 1/4% 360-361             | 94.5  | 94.4  |
| 1 1/4% 362-363             | 94.4  | 94.3  |
| 1 1/4% 364-365             | 94.3  | 94.2  |
| 1 1/4% 366-367             | 94.2  | 94.1  |
| 1 1/4% 368-369             | 94.1  | 94.0  |
| 1 1/4% 370-371             | 94.0  | 93.9  |
| 1 1/4% 372-373             | 93.9  | 93.8  |
| 1 1/4% 374-375             | 93.8  | 93.7  |
| 1 1/4% 376-377             | 93.7  | 93.6  |
| 1 1/4% 378-379             | 93.6  | 93.5  |
| 1 1/4% 380-381             | 93.5  | 93.4  |
| 1 1/4% 382-383             | 93.4  | 93.3  |
| 1 1/4% 384-385             | 93.3  | 93.2  |
| 1 1/4% 386-387             | 93.2  | 93.1  |
| 1 1/4% 388-389             | 93.1  | 93.0  |
| 1 1/4% 390-391             | 93.0  | 92.9  |
| 1 1/4% 392-393             | 92.9  | 92.8  |
| 1 1/4% 394-395             | 92.8  | 92.7  |
| 1 1/4% 396-397             | 92.7  | 92.6  |
| 1 1/4% 398-399             | 92.6  | 92.5  |
| 1 1/4% 400-401             | 92.5  | 92.4  |
| 1 1/4% 402-403             | 92.4  | 92.3  |
| 1 1/4% 404-405             | 92.3  | 92.2  |
| 1 1/4% 406-407             | 92.2  | 92.1  |
| 1 1/4% 408-409             | 92.1  | 92.0  |
| 1 1/4% 410-411             | 92.0  | 91.9  |
| 1 1/4% 412-413             | 91.9  | 91.8  |
| 1 1/4% 414-415             | 91.8  | 91.7  |
| 1 1/4% 416-417             | 91.7  | 91.6  |
| 1 1/4% 418-419             | 91.6  | 91.5  |
| 1 1/4% 420-421             | 91.5  | 91.4  |
| 1 1/4% 422-423             | 91.4  | 91.3  |
| 1 1/4% 424-425             | 91.3  | 91.2  |
| 1 1/4% 426-427             | 91.2  | 91.1  |
| 1 1/4% 428-429             | 91.1  | 91.0  |
| 1 1/4% 430-431             | 91.0  | 90.9  |
| 1 1/4% 432-433             | 90.9  | 90.8  |







Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,  
Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,  
Camera Club, Etc.

## Sunbonnet Sue



## Bible Facts

Prepared for  
The Christian Science Monitor by  
THOMAS L. LEISMAN, M. A.

### The Host of Heaven

The phrase "the host of heaven" is occasionally found in the Old Testament, and appears to be employed in more than one sense. For instance, in I Kings 22, we find the prophet Micalah describing a vision in which he saw "the Lord . . . and all the host of heaven standing by him on his right hand and on his left" (verse 19); and in this verse the reference appears clearly to be to angels.

On the other hand, the more common Biblical use of the term is in describing the stars; and in such a passage as Deut. 4:19 the Israelites were specifically warned against worshipping "the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of heaven." That this regulation was by no means always obeyed is shown by the fact that Manasseh, King of Israel, is said to have openly worshipped "all the host of heaven" (II Kings 21:3); while he even went the length of erecting "altars for all the host of heaven" in the very courts of the temple (verse 5).

## With the Inventors



### Knee Throttle

If you're the type of automobile driver that likes to roll off 500 miles a day, perhaps you like everything about it except the constant pressure on the foot throttle. C. H. Minturn, Pasadena, Calif., aware of the motorist's need, has received U. S. Patents Nos. 7753 and 127429 for his "Comfort Drive" throttle control, which is fastened to the steering post and is operated by the knee. When not in use, this alternate control does not interfere with the action of the regular foot throttle.

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlemath

"Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlemath, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

### Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram was culled from "Odds & Ends" and deals with "Matched Designs." The asterisks (\*) denote capital letters.

ODSAONDNNX ZJ LNXSKD SD  
VON PQUTYN BSYYQTX ZJ VON  
OVQC XVQVN CXOZN EOYPS-  
DQVNX SD VQVQ TNETXNDV-  
SDK KNTZTKN FQXCDKVDZ.

### An Acrostic

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in. The first and last letters of these words are given:

W \_ \_ \_ \_ D  
O \_ \_ \_ \_ E  
R \_ \_ \_ \_ S  
D \_ \_ \_ \_ D  
S \_ \_ \_ \_ S

(1) Needed. (2) A Fruit. (3) An Enigma. (4) Protect. (5) Sequence.

### Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing LAKE to POND in 5 moves. This is shared by a Boston reader.

### What Is The Number

If 61 is subtracted from a certain number, the result is one less than the same number divided by 13. What is the number?

### Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms today:

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 minute      | logical     |
| 2 perceptible | desire      |
| 3 obstinate   | tiny        |
| 4 prejudiced  | subordinate |
| 5 modest      | reasonable  |
| 6 nocturnal   | solist      |
| 7 reasonable  | stubborn    |
| 8 humid       | biased      |
| 9 secondary   | nightly     |
| 10 timely     | observable  |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

### Welfare Meetings

Question: Article V, Section 3, of our bylaws provided that "welfare meetings shall be held Thursday after the first Monday in April and October." Another bylaw, Article V, Section 12, reads, "Any business . . . unless otherwise provided may be transacted at any meeting."

At a recent meeting a resolution was adopted authorizing the chair to exclude from welfare meetings, consideration of questions tending to be controversial, the rulings of the chair in this respect to be subject to revision by a majority vote of those present. The board, however, decided that the resolution was contrary to Section 12 as above quoted.

What do the words "unless otherwise provided" mean? Some contend that they give to each meeting the power to decide what it shall or shall not consider. Does the rule permit consideration of any subject at any meeting regardless of the desire of the majority? Could a resolution be adopted limiting discussion at welfare meetings?

Answer: The usual meaning of the words quoted is "unless otherwise provided in the bylaws." Bylaws ordinarily provide certain meetings for certain business, such as election of members and officers; and the rule means that such business may not be transacted at any meeting other than the one so designated in the bylaws. With that exception, the organization may consider any subject at any meeting. The rule is intended primarily to permit free discussion at special meetings, since, without it, the organization could not ordinarily consider any subject at a special meeting except the business specified in the call.

Since the bylaws establishing welfare meetings do not specify the business to be considered at them, the rule in Section 12 applies to them also. If the members wish to exclude ordinary business from welfare meetings, the bylaw should be amended. As long as Section 12 remains as given, and as long as no special order of business is provided for welfare meetings in the bylaws, a motion, such as the one described in the question would be invalid, and the board is correct in so ruling. Its effect is to suspend Section 12; and it is not allowable to suspend a bylaw.

It might be pointed out, however, that while parliamentary law does not permit a bylaw to be suspended, it does provide a way by which a meeting may refuse to consider a question provided as many as two thirds consent. This is known as Objection to Consideration of a Question (see Robert's Rules of Order, page 87). Objection may be made to each question as introduced, and may not be applied to a class or group of questions. Also it must be made as soon as the question is introduced. It is out of order after any discussion. Also it requires a two-thirds vote to support the refusal to entertain the question.

As stated in Robert's, page 87, the chairman "can put this question if he deems it advisable, upon his own responsibility." Thus, in the case of this organization, if the members do not wish to amend the bylaws to make them more specific regarding welfare meetings, and yet there is a large majority in favor of limiting discussion, this result may be accomplished by making and sustaining objection to consideration of any question which may be thought undesirable.

### Duty

One time a phrenologist examined Wellington's head, and told the hero of Waterloo that he did not possess the organ of animal courage. "You are right," said the Duke. "You are right. And but for my sense of duty I should have retreated in my first fight."



## Meditation

Monitor Camera Club From H. L. Clark, Elmwood Park, Ill.

## Daily Anecdote

### Wives

Among the many worthy attributes of John Adams, second President of the United States, was a lively appreciation of the value of a good wife.

Writing from Philadelphia to Mrs. Adams, during the Revolution, he said, "I believe the two Howes have not very great women for their wives. If they had, we should suffer more from exertions than we do. This is our good fortune. A smart wife would have put Howe in possession of Philadelphia long ago."

## Test a Minute



"You can listen to the bedtime stories some other time—Junior wants to hear Roosevelt tonight!"

## In Lighter Vein

### In Plain English

Asked to paraphrase the sentence, "The trial was heard in camera," a city pupil wrote, "A talkie of the case was shown."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

### Better Call Early

Domestic: "I hear you need a cook."  
Mistress: "Thank you, but I have just hired one."  
Domestic: "Very well, I'll call again tomorrow."

### Cause and Effect

First Business Man: "How are things with you, now that you have stopped advertising?"  
Second Business Man: "Things are so well that clock watchers aren't watching clocks any longer—they're watching the calendars!"

### Liberality in Reverse

"Look what de good Lawd is done for you!" exhorted the Negro preacher. "You ought to give a tenth of all you gits."  
"Amen," shouted a perspiring brother, catching the spirit of the occasion, "but a tenth ain't enough. Ah say let's raise it to a twentieth."  
—Pasadena Post.

### Below Average

A Pullman passenger inquired of a porter the size of his average tip. "Well, boss, it averages one dollar," answered the porter.  
"That's a little high, isn't it?" quizzed the passenger.  
"Well, you see, boss," the porter explained, "we don't get quite the average."—June Provenes in Chicago Tribune.

### Exactly

Bobby: "Uncle Jack, which is quicker, a race horse or a pigeon?"  
Uncle (nearly stumped): "If they both go on foot, the race horse."—Twen Tyn, Oslo.

### Sound Effects

"Why do you always type your employer's speeches from dictation instead of using shorthand?"  
"Because," answered the typist of a long-winded member of Congress, "I need the noise of the machine to keep me awake."

### Saving Time

A business man went into the barber shop and, seating himself in the chair, said: "Cut the whole three short."  
"What do you mean?" asked the barber.  
"Hair, whiskers, and chatter," was the reply.

### So It Is

The chap sauntered into the clothing shop. "I'd like to see a gray suit with stripes," he requested.  
"Yes, sir," bowed the proprietor. "You want something with two pairs of trousers, or one pair?"  
"Just one pair of trousers," ordered the chap. "Winter's over!"

### Some Help!

Meet Phyllis, the wife, she's the joy of my life,  
But as help in the garden she's shocking;  
She'll pull a few weeds, look for praise for her deeds—  
And get a run in her ninety-cent stocking!

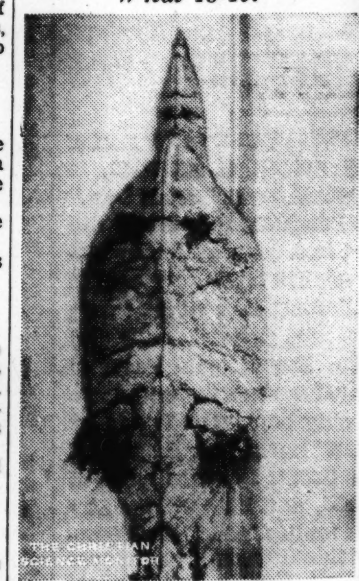
## Party Fun

### Japanese Tag

The one who is "it" tries to tag someone to take his place. When he tags a player, the latter must put his hand on the spot on which he was tagged, and must keep it there until he can tag someone else.

This keeps the game very jolly, since someone is always running about holding a hand on knee, ankle, back, etc.—Alice C. H., York, Pa.

### What Is It?



Monitor Camera Club From Cameron Johnson, Richmond, Va.

Turning the Picture. With the Left Side as the Bottom, Will Reveal a Rocky Formation Near Boston.

## Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes Certain  
Watch and Clock  
Numerals Glow in the  
Dark?

Chemists have discovered that the commercial sulphides of calcium, barium, and strontium, after being exposed to light, will appear luminous in the dark.

The feeble light which these substances give off, gradually grows dimmer; but upon being re-exposed to light, they once more become luminous in the dark. These substances are used in the manufacture of luminous paint, by mixing them with solutions of gum arabic or gum dammar varnishes. By introducing very slight traces of other elements, such as bismuth, lead, manganese, etc., it is possible to modify the color of the phosphorescent glow. Such colors as violet, orange, green, blue, etc., may thus be obtained.

Still another kind of luminous paint is used for painting the hands and numerals of watches, compasses, and the like. For these purposes a radio-active paint is employed. These radio-active luminous paints differ from those described above in that they do not require any prior exposure to light in order to become phosphorescent.

The luminous action in this second case is produced more or less permanently by the rays given off by certain radio-active substances, such as mesothorium and radiothorium, used in the making of these paints.

By mixing a small portion of radium with an especially prepared phosphorescent zinc oxide, a substance with practically permanent luminosity is obtained. The proportion of radium used varies with the amount of phosphorescence which is desired; but the upper limit for the amount of radium that may be used is one part in 4,000.

The luminosity of this preparation



tends to increase for the first three weeks after it is made. Then the luminosity falls off gradually over a period of months. When the luminosity falls to about one fifth of its original brightness, the phosphorescence remains constant for a number of years.—W. P. Keasbey.

## Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Probably the lending-spending bill will soon become a law and we shall find out whether the pump has been primed, or only the primaries.

St. Louis Star Times: It is claimed that with a new streamlined golf club a ball can be driven 15 yards farther. We're not interested. We have enough trouble finding our ball in the rough as it is.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Irv Cobb has quit the typewriter for the pen and longhand because, he says, "dictating or typing goes faster than I can think well." Maybe what this country needs is Congressional investigation of the number of typewriters used in Washington.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"



### Reward

A number of years ago a little stock company here was given the unusual opportunity of presenting a special production under a talented guest director.

According to a rule of the organization, the senior members were given certain preferences. So when Miss G— and Miss R— were chosen to play the leading feminine role on alternate nights, there was no question as to which would play on the thrilling opening night when "all the critics and other important people would be there"—that was Miss G—'s right as she had been with the organization longer than Miss R—.

It seemed a pity that Miss R— would miss playing for the critics, and would have to appear for the first time on the "flat and uninspired second night when the excitement of the opening will be over"; but everyone accepted the arrangement as just.

After the first dress rehearsal which Miss G— played because she was to appear on the first night, Miss R— was sent home to rest until she was called for on the following day. Mystified, when she arrived at her home she was told that the director had sent word that she was to play on the opening night.

Miss R— was overwhelmed with dismay! For her to play would be to break a rule that was of tremendous value to this little company. She thought of the joy of Miss G— in her preparations for the opening. She was torn by her loyalty to the company and her admiration and respect for the guest director, whose word all had so gladly and promptly obeyed. Rules of their little organization had meant nothing to him.

After a sleepless night she returned to the theater where, in spite of all opposition, temptation, and warning, she stated very humbly and finally that she could not play that night; then she spent the rest of the day with Miss G— helping her to overcome the disappointment and bewilderment that had engulfed her. Their quiet time together resulted in great peace for both of them; and that evening the entire performance went over beautifully. Newspaper critics and the other "important people" were there, and were favorably impressed. The "uninspired" second night, the guest director rushed back stage just before the first curtain and, gathering the cast together, spoke in rousing terms of the great need for their very best efforts. Several magazine critics and the one from The Christian Science Monitor had not been there the previous evening, but were then in the audience. After a gala performance, the cast was delighted to hear that a famous actor-manager had arrived unexpectedly and had enjoyed the performance. He had been especially impressed with Miss R—'s work. And he gave her a place in his company for the following season.

## Quotation for Today

I PRAY thee, O God,  
that I may be beautiful within.—SOCRATES.

## Odds and Ends

New Zealand Daylight Saving Time  
Unlike the general western practice, clocks in New Zealand are advanced by 30 minutes only.

### Honey

About 250 varieties of honey are produced in the United States, but only about one-tenth of these are important commercially.

### Business English!

We beg to advise you, and wish to state that yours has arrived of recent date. We have it before us, its contents noted; Herewith enclosed are the prices. Attached you will find, as per your request, The sample you wanted; and we would suggest Regarding the matter and due to the fact That up to this moment your order we've lacked, We hope you will not delay it unduly, And we beg to remain, yours very truly  
—Dartnell

## Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Uniqueness of design in the marble pillars of the Utah State House culminates in that representing George Washington.  
An Acrostic: Wanted, orange, riddle, defend, series.  
Letter Changing: Lake, land, land, band, bond, pond.  
What Is the Number: 65.  
Fun With Synonyms: Minute—tiny; perceptible—observable; obstinate—stubborn; prejudiced—biased; modest—demure; nocturnal—nightly; reasonable—logical; humid—moist; secondary—subordinate; timely—seasonable.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Difficult Feat



## Culled Comics—From the U. S. and England



"Boss, we're made. I've just sold Morgenthau and Hopkins."

"Well, if you MUST play, I'll be mother and you'll be nurse—and it's your day off."

"Now, Mr. Thistle-down, as man to man . . ."

"We're just off on a caravan holiday, officer, but my husband is anxious that Clara should not neglect her piano practice."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1938

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## Editorials

### America Licenses Bombers

#### Ends

"CANTON, June 20—Chinese officials today said that 4,595 civilians were killed by Japanese air attacks in Kwantung Province during the nine months from August 31, 1937, to June 7." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

#### Means

"The extent of the business in airplanes with Japan is known from the licenses issued for exports. Last month licenses were granted for the sale of \$1,334,608 worth of aviation material to Japan." (From a New York Times report on American airplanes shipped to Japan.)

### Spending and National Income

IN SIGNING the \$3,753,000,000 spending bill, President Roosevelt predicted an early upswing of business activity. About the same time a similar prediction was made by Roger Babson, noted business analyst, but on a very different basis. Mr. Roosevelt intimated that Federal spending would spur recovery; Mr. Babson said inventories were low and that production and employment would be increased to meet needs for goods.

Ordinary folk will hope that both predictions are right without quarreling over the reasoning. This newspaper has repeatedly expressed its own view that more pump-priming would be worse than useless unless the confidence of businessmen was restored so that long-term investment and revival of the durable goods industries provided the essential basis for continued recovery. And we have been particularly concerned with the political abuses connected with the distribution of huge federal funds. Frankness impels the statement that there are today few signs either that confidence is being restored or that political abuses are being eliminated.

Both failings, we feel, arise from a lack of White House appreciation of their seriousness. They are endangering social reforms which the American people desire. Failure to appreciate the businessman's viewpoint and to enlist the confidence of thousands of honest industrial leaders threatens the fulfillment even of Mr. Roosevelt's finest humanitarian hopes. Reform will not go far now without recovery. It can no more be built on bitter distrust and strife between business and government than it can on an enlarged spoils system.

Mr. Roosevelt in his remarks on the spending bill included a statement which explains one reason for lack of business confidence. He said that estimates of a \$60,000,000,000 national income for 1938 did not include federal contributions for public works.

Now money borrowed by the Government and spent for public works can be figured as increasing the national income in the sense that it buys materials and pays wages. It may substitute for some of the money private enterprise is afraid to spend. For a short time and in an emergency such pushing of funds from bank vaults into active employment can be supported by sound economic reasons.

But it cannot be so supported as a continuing policy, for the public debt gets out of hand and inflation comes. Also there are always grave political difficulties in stopping such a course. The United States is experiencing them today. And such a course hides the fact that in the end national income is the amount of goods and services produced and used. That is the essential fact that must be kept always in mind. That is the kind of increase in national income the United States most needs today.

### Maine and Minnesota

ONCE more the mingling of WPA and state politics has brought its penalty. For, though the factors in the Minnesota primary are decidedly mixed, there seems little doubt that the ousting of Victor Christgau, efficient state WPA administrator, at the insistence of Gov. Elmer A. Benson, Farmer-Laborite, helped to pull a maximum of votes for Governor Benson's more conservative opponent within his own party, Hjalmar Petersen. Mr. Petersen is evidently not quite nominated, but an emphatic protest vote against the left wing of the Farmer-Labor Party has been cast. Whether the young and rather liberal Republican gubernatorial nominee, Harold Stassen, can combine all possible protest votes in November to defeat Governor Benson is now the question.

In Maine, which also voted Monday, the most noteworthy fact is that the successful gubernatorial nominees, and the three Republican and three Democratic congressional nominees, all endorsed the Townsend Plan. That's something to think about for Kenneth Roberts, who just celebrated the sturdy independence of Maine in an ambitious book: "Trending Into Maine."

### Mr. Aesop, Meet Mr. Kaplan

"SO NOW iss givink in de noosepeppers de news dat ve are going to have Mr. Aesop's fables in de class." Thus would Mr. Kaplan, the leading character of Leonard Q. Ross's "Education of H-Y-M-A-N K-A-P-L-A-N," announce to the rest of the Americanization class of adults the news that the adult education division of the WPA in New York City has issued an edition of Aesop's Fables for classroom reading.

One is reminded immediately of Mr. Kaplan's stirring speeches—pardon us, Mr. Parkhill, "speeches"—on holidays and nature and Open Questions. Perhaps we can guess at his rendition of "de goose dat lait de golden ex," but we should like most intensely to hear how he would answer two questions in the WPA text opposite the story of the Ant and the Grasshopper. One is: "Make a short speech to show that the Ant might have acted more considerably." That point seems to have been neglected when we went to school, but no doubt Mr. Kaplan would feel a fine compassion for the "onemplyt moozician" who came to beg of the Ants after having sung for them through the summer.

And then: "Make a short speech to show that the Grasshopper might have acted more wisely." Now, from the man whose comparatives ran, "Good, better, high-class," we are sure that the Grasshopper could become, "vize, vizer, real smot."

Please, Mr. Ross, give us these speeches.

### Worthy of Luther's Name

AN ENCOURAGING stand against a growing temptation for churches to rely on financial support from "bingo" and similar so-called "mild" forms of gambling is that just taken by the United Lutheran Synod of New York. That the resolution barring gambling games from some 400 Lutheran churches in eastern states was framed by lay workers is especially noteworthy. Like the founder of their church, they have made a choice which recognizes that good ends require good means. Their concept of "the Father's business" holds no place for church gambling.

### "Uncle Dan"

DANIEL CARTER BEARD is his name, but to Boy Scouts of America, if not of the world, he is "Uncle Dan." He's that, too, to President Roosevelt, who so addressed him in a congratulatory letter on his eighty-eighth birthday recently. More than a million others sent greetings to the National Scout Commissioner and Chairman of the Boy Scouts National Court of Honor. "If we are fortunate, we never get over being boys," the President wrote. "Uncle Dan" never has. His life of leadership in the Scouts has been a "good turn" to the world, and how many daily good turns have multiplied in the memberships of individual Scouts can never be computed. Boy Scouts are almost strangers to crime, statistics show—they have too many clean adventures in the great outdoors and in the good life. And no one has done more than Uncle Dan to formulate their design for living.

### German Aid to China

THE order from Berlin to Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, head of the German military mission in China, and his associates to give up their present activity does something to relieve one of the most curious anomalies of the Sino-Japanese war. This is the spectacle of a considerable number of highly trained German army officers forming, along with Soviet aviators, the main corps of foreign assistants to China.

The Germans, because of their expert knowledge of strategic problems, have been even more valuable to China's cause than the Russians. Foreign observers are almost unanimous in attributing the remarkable recovery in Chinese military morale after the debacle at Nanking and the more effective resistance to Japan during the spring campaigns to the fact that the Chinese, chastened by defeat, were obeying implicitly the instructions of their German advisers.

Germany is officially considered a friend and ally by Japan. Japanese popular indignation has been canalized against Great Britain and the Soviet Union because of the aid which these countries are supposed to have given China. Yet it is safe to say that the German officers have been Chiang Kai-shek's most useful foreign aids.

Then, too, there are the surprisingly large sales of German munitions to China. Some observers estimate that more than half of the war supplies which reach China through Hong Kong are of German origin. Now the German Government has, by recalling the officers, moved to ally the secret resentment which is certainly felt in Japan.

### Tranquil Miyajima

EVERY visitor to Japan delights to linger at Miyajima on the tranquil Inland Sea, to sit by the shore and watch the colors of sea and sky as they shift and change through the advancing day, to visit the shrines where pilgrims from all over Japan daily pay their homage, to wander leisurely among the toy-like shops of the village or to stroll about the island by night between the rows of colored lanterns, tarrying sometimes in a shaded garden to be served little bowls of light green tea and crisp rice cakes by flowery-garbed Japanese maids.

For you seem in such a place as this to find a serenity, a calm as of the day and a sweet repose as of the night, that few lands dispose to you. The environment of one of Japan's fairest spots lends itself to the sense of peace. There is no frantic hastening about, no loud voices, no agitation. The calm is as profound as that upon the features of yonder Buddhist image.

Hordes of children, those spoiled idols of the Japanese household, play happily about in the gardens of the temples and beside tiny lakes and fountains in the groves. Young and old alike regard them tenderly for in no land are the little ones more loved or carefully guarded.

Miyajima is situated on a beautiful island in the upper part of the Inland Sea and the Japanese deem it one of the famous Scenic Trio that includes also Myanoshita and Matsushima. So it is the objective, not only of the Japanese people themselves who love nothing so much as travel in their own country and indulge in it to the extent of their means, but of every foreign visitor.

Groves and little glens beside the sea, tiny houses on the banks of artificial lakes, toylike curved bridges over silvery brooks that come now and then to cleverly contrived cascades, tall cryptomeria trees shading temple and shrine and fragile dwellings, and finally the European-style hotel with its Japanese design but modern amenities, comprise Miyajima on its fair and lovely island. Its charms do not wane with the changing season. They only alter in character. There is the spring with its cherry blossoms, the summer with its roses, the autumn with its chrysanthemums, the winter with, perhaps, its snow.

Beauty is present at all times, but above everything peace. Miyajima's effect upon the Japanese seems to be to induce a contemplative mood not unlike that of the monks themselves as they move serenely about the many shrines. And so the very demeanor of the people, these pilgrims who come to pay homage to the sacred places of their religion and to the sacred places of nature alike, seems to add to the tranquillity of this first of Japan's Scenic Trio and to deepen the sense of peace that ever reigns at Miyajima.

M. T. G.

### Mirror of the World's Opinion

#### Stifled

LOOK upon Spain. One of the great crimes of history is being committed there.

A free people is being enslaved to international Fascism. Its men, women, and children, who never harmed the hair of a German or Italian head, are being killed by German and Italian armies. Those left alive will, if Franco wins, be delivered to a tyranny.

What have we in this country done to prevent that great wrong being done to Spain?

For millions in this country it has been a barely endurable agony to watch the war.

Every generous impulse of the British people has been stirred. Every generous impulse has said: Give help to this Spanish people, their battle is your battle and the battle of a free mankind.

Every generous impulse has been frustrated. Every desire to give effective help has been defeated.

Let it be burned into the mind of every man and woman that the reason for that is that there are 420 M. P.'s in the House of Commons elected by the people supporting the "National" Government, entitling it to rule.

From that Parliamentary fact comes all the frustration of generous opinion, all the impotence of profound feeling, all the shame of ineffectiveness which tortures us now . . . in the Spanish war. —Daily Herald, London.

#### London Looks Ahead

THEY now have an A. R. P. office in London—Air Raid Protection, we gather from a piece in the Newspaper World—which is mightily concerned with the welfare of journalism in the event of a hostile air attack. The Government has emphasized that "in an emergency the continued distribution of newspapers would be a vital factor in maintaining public morale."

To date, newspapers have not taken any specific precautions, but one of the largest newspaper distribution companies of the city has an elaborate program. Truck drivers and their assistants taking papers to railheads must wear clothing which will give reasonable protection against gas. Cheap wrapping paper will be used on bundles, to be discarded if contaminated by gas. Ten per cent of the plant staff of 3,000 people will be highly trained in anti-gas, fire, and first-aid work. Field telephones have been acquired against a breakdown in the normal public service. Storm and bicycle lanterns have been provided should public lighting fail.

Alternative space has been arranged

### Embarrassments of Finger Pointing



### The Isolationist Way

#### Book News of the Day

"MIND your own business" is the rule George H. Cless elaborates in *THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT* (New York: Scribners, \$2.50). But is it a commandment or a temptation? Certainly in a period of confusion not only in the chancelleries of Europe but in the offices of the State Department at Washington, minding one's own business seems like the easiest and therefore the pleasantest thing to do. Mr. Cless feels it also is the safest. And thereby hangs a question.

The question can be stated simply: Could America stay out of a major war? Possibly. Would it? Probably not. Can the United States be safe in a dangerous world? Will it insulate itself against entanglement in war, even by prohibiting

loans and credits to nonbelligerents as well as to belligerents, as Mr. Cless proposes? What happens to a dynamic economy sealed into such an airtight compartment as Mr. Cless's program demands?

Even an American internationalist can sympathize with the author's point of view to this extent: Since it is likely that an adventure in international "co-operation" in this post-League era will be taken to protect national interests rather than an international ideal, there must be serious doubts as to the advisability of America's going to war in the name of international idealism.

But the very situation which prompts such doubts is the result of the spread of the sort of thinking Mr. Cless advocates. The nationalism that kept the United States out of the League has also led to Britain's and France's keeping clear of risks for the League. In the long run it is this thinking, which puts national self-interest ahead of a broader interest, that makes the world unsafe.

Mr. Cless's book, however, has much to recommend it. The style is brightly argumentative and shows a knack for hammering sparks out of words. The recital of the facts which have led him to his conclusions makes interesting and informative reading, even if one reserves the right to supplement his statements out of a less simplified conception of the workings of international affairs. His plea for a firm American neutrality policy is timely just now, when Washington appears to be trying to serve two policies, and neither with the vigor necessary to avoid charges of having no policy.

But the volume will confirm believers in their own faith rather than make new converts.

C. W. M.

### Distortion and Coloring of War News

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

#### TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not believe the average newspaper writer wants war more than any other worker. Neither do I believe that any important percentage of newspapers are "bought" by large arms or other interests likely to profit by war. But I do feel sure that if there is a chance to color foreign news to make it more exciting or interesting, the average newspaper cannot resist the temptation to do it—not the average editor to O. K. the story.

As a matter of fact, it boils down to the unfortunate truth that the average man in the street prefers his news thrilling, exciting, horrifying—and gets it thus.

I feel that I hardly need to say more to make the point, but here is a concrete example of what I mean, taken from a reasonably accurate newspaper, whose owner is not a war monger by any means. Still, the following appeared at the head of a news article in the above publication some time ago:

"Slapping of an American Embassy official . . . gives another tightening twist to the international tension in the Orient. Outstanding in past grievances are the sinking of the gunboat Panay, the bombing of the . . . President Hoover, and the landing on the American flag, August."

Japanese-created "incidents," added to their sum total. While not an actual untruth, the listing of this Chinese-created "incident" with the Japanese fostered the popular conception that Japan has been responsible for all destruction of American life and property in the Orient. In fact, I believe a poll would show that the average American attributes the President Hoover "incident" to the Japanese.

I believe I make myself clear. The same forces are at work as were at work in 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Your publication will not be party to this kind of news writing. It does, of course, print war news. No American should wish to be kept in the dark regarding possible consequences of "incidents." But thinking Americans do not want to read publications which magnify, distort and color foreign news to "give the readers a thrill" and perhaps cause terrible harm to them in the end.

Rochester, N. Y. R. S. HANFORD

#### Confidence and Minority Control

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Not only big business but all business should realize that their actions determine the moves toward dictatorship, and history is replete with accounts of the eventual confiscation of the property of the minority, after the minority had welcomed dictatorship as a means of saving itself from itself.

Confidence will be restored to the people when they know that big business, minority control, is forced to regulate

## The Wide Horizon

### Lights Out!

By Demaree Ross

GENEVA

MOSCOW newspapers recently reported that F. I. Zenyuk, director of the Moscow Electric Light Trust, has been dismissed and would be punished for "wasting the resources of the socialist state" because police had discovered that Moscow street lights were burning after dawn.

It has not been revealed just how Mr. Zenyuk has been punished, but other directors of Soviet state enterprises, accused of no more serious offenses, have been sent to prison for several years. The federal police, if they so desire, may classify such an offense as "wrecking," and are then free to exile or imprison the offender for an indefinite period without open trial or public announcement of the sentence imposed.

This incident reminded me of an experience in Moscow last summer. One of my Russian friends in the Soviet capital was a middle-aged engineer working for this same Electric Light Trust. He told me one day that he had resigned and was looking for some altogether different sort of work than that he had been trained for.

I asked him if he had grown tired of his profession, and he shook his head. "I prefer engineering to any other sort of work," he said. "And there is still a scarcity of engineers in Russia, because our Government has undertaken so many large public works. I resigned because they wanted to promote me."

This statement naturally startled me, and I inquired what he meant. He explained: "Until now, I held a perfectly harmless job in the office of our trust, working under the direction of a chief engineer who assumes full responsibility. Since I had no responsibility, I also had peace of mind, because responsibility under our system means a prison sentence or even execution if anything goes seriously wrong."

"But I made the mistake of doing my work too well. My chief recommended me as director of an operating department; a job which pays three times as much as that I have held, but also involves heavy responsibilities. Moscow is headquarters for the federal police and also is the home of our most important Communist leaders. If anything goes wrong with the electric lighting system here, the men responsible would pay dearly."

I said to my friend: "If you don't want to take the other job, why don't you stay where you were?" He explained: "I can't do that. The police know I was offered a better job. If I refused it and stayed on where I was, they would become suspicious. My only chance now is to go into some entirely different line of work and take such inconspicuous work that I will escape their attention."

I am convinced, from other personal experiences in Russia, that the Soviet policy of punishing executives so drastically for such mistakes has caused a similar state of mind in many, probably a majority, of men and women who might be more useful to Soviet industry, but avoid responsibility wherever possible.

My Moscow friend did give up his engineering work, and found a minor job in another state enterprise (in Russia, all enterprises are state enterprises). But his caution did not save him from police attention. A few months ago he was arrested and presumably exiled. His American friends are convinced he was arrested because he liked Americans and insisted upon coming to see them, even after it was obvious that such relationships are dangerous to Soviet citizens. He is now probably living in some remote town or village in Central Asia or Siberia, beyond temptation of "contamination" from contacts with the "capitalist" world.

L. R. CHILDS

Portland, Ore.

#### "Left" and "Right" Wings

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the "Intimate Message From Washington" recently the terms "left wing" and "right wing" are used apparently to describe phases of political thinking in Washington today. These terms mean little in American political life, and so would seem to confuse rather than to clarify the issues to which they are applied.

It is only by the lifting up of American ideology and terminology, by keeping clear and clean and true the American standards of thinking and living, and bringing these ever more in line with the teachings of Christianity that the United States can truly help the world. To propose that America keep on her Christian course, in which love is not soft or sweet, but just, exact, and fair, is not to advocate a self-satisfied isolationism but a deep humility, a steadfast courage, and an active faith in the "unity of the Spirit" as the one sure bond of peace.

HARRIET BRADFORD

Ipswich, Mass.